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1925

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The Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Chronicle

1925

An Annual Record of the First and Second Battalions
Formerly the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry

Compiled and Edited
by
THE CHRONICLE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

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CONTENTS

	Page
The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Calendar for 1926	1
The Army List, December, 1925	26
Officers of the Regiment Extra-regimentally Employed, December 31, 1925	28
Former Officers of the Regiment on the Active List of the Army, December 31, 1925 ..	29
Former Officers of the Regiment now in the Royal Air Force, December 31, 1925 ..	30
Former Officers of the Regiment belonging to the Reserve of Officers, December 31, 1925	30
Extracts from the "London Gazette," 1925 ..	34
Records of the First Battalion, 1925	37
Summary of the First Battalion Diary, 1925 ..	41
Records of the Second Battalion, 1925 ..	47
Summary of the Second Battalion Diary, 1925	51
Second Battalion Letter, 1925	61
Records of the Depot, 1925	66
Depot Letter, 1925	68
The Regimental Dinner, 1925	72

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	Page
Weapon Training, 1925, First Battalion ..	74
Athletics, 1925	80
Cricket, 1925	87
Football, 1925	99
Hockey, 1925	101
Golf, 1925	105
Tennis, 1925	106
Boxing, 1925	107
Point-to-Point Races, 1925	110
Hunting at the Depot, 1925–26	114
The Depot Officers' Dinner Dance	119
Officers' Game Book, Second Battalion ..	121
The Regimental Committee	122
Regimental Association, 1925	124
Disabled Soldiers' Cottage Homes, 1925 ..	126
Old Comrades' Association, 1925	129
The Regimental Journal	132
Collective Training and Manœuvres on the Rhine	135
Manœuvres in India	141
Major Mockler's Collection	150
The Depot Torchlight Tattoo	152
Point-to-Point Racing	157
Henry and Charles Dawson of the 52nd ..	164

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Page

A Holiday in the Baltic 166

A Veteran of the 52nd 173

An Expedition to Ladakh 177

Militia and Volunteer Battalions of the Regiment 182

Two Old Letters 193

Good Hunting (*concluded*) 197

Occasional Notes 227

Obituary, 1925 232

INDEX 239

ILLUSTRATIONS:—

Brig.-General C. G. Higgins, C.M.G., D.S.O. *Frontispiece*

"C" Company, 1st Battalion, after Embarkation, Dover, January 27, 1925 44

Major H. F. Whinney's b.g. "Mah Johngg" 44

Shinki Village, about three miles below Razmak 52

A Piquet nearing the Top during Road-opening 52

The Halt at Duncan's Piquet 65

Duncan's Piquet Being Relieved 65

The Regiment *v.* Major S. E. Ashton's XI .. 91

Hunting at the Depot 114

Depot Torchlight Tattoo—The 1814 Guard 153

Silhouette of Lieut. Chas. Dawson 165

Lieut.-Col. J. Blyth, C.B.E. 233

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THE
OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
LIGHT INFANTRY CALENDAR
1926.

When no Regiment or Battalion is named the event recorded refers to both the 43rd and 52nd.

Thick type denotes Honours on the Colours or in the Army List.

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JANUARY.

1 F	1791, 52nd, in pursuit of Tippoo, reached Terrimungulum.
2 S	1859, Pte. H. Addison, 43rd, gained the V.C. in Punnah Jungle, Indian Mutiny.
3 S	1809, 2nd Bn. 43rd and 1st Bn. 52nd at Calcabellos (Spain), during retreat on Corunna, rear-guard had a smart skirmish.
4 M	1815, 1st Bn. 52nd under orders for North America, afterwards changed to Belgium, embarked at Portsmouth.
5 Tu	1809, retreat on Corunna, throughout the day on the river Constantino, the rear-guard engaged with pursuing French.
6 W	1827, new Colours presented to 43rd by Mrs. Haverfield at Gibraltar.
7 Th	1756, 52nd raised as 54th Foot. 1815, 43rd landed at Cat Island, America.
8 F	1807, 1st Bn. 52nd on return from expedition to Sicily, landed in England, and proceeded to Canterbury.
9 S	1809, retreat on Corunna, rear-guard action on River Ladro.
10 S	1803, Horse Guards' authority issued for 1st Bn. 52nd being called "Light Infantry," the 2nd Bn. to be separated and to become 96th Regiment of Foot.
11 M	1809, retreat on Corunna, rear-guard busily engaged.
12 Tu	1809, retreat on Corunna, rear-guard actions close to Corunna.
13 W	1809, Sir John Moore's retreat on Corunna. 1st Bn. 43rd and 2nd Bn. 52nd embarked at Vigo for England. 1814, Merxem (Netherlands); 2nd Bn. 52nd engaged all day holding the village against the French. 1900, 1st Bn. arrived in South Africa.

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JANUARY.

14	Th	1809, retreat on Corunna; Sir John Moore's Army in position at Monelos covering embarkation of sick and baggage.
15	F	1887, 43rd left Bombay for England after 14½ years' service in India.
16	S	1809, battle of **Corunna**; death of Sir John Moore.
17	S	1809, 2nd Bn. 43rd and 1st Bn. 52nd embarked for England after Corunna.
18	M	1803, 52nd made Light Infantry.
19	Tu	1812, storming of **Ciudad Rodrigo**; Major-General Craufurd, commanding the Light Division, mortally wounded.
20	W	1812, Light Division marched to El Boden after Ciudad Rodrigo.
21	Th	1900, 1st Bn. with force concentrating at Naauwpoort, Orange River.
22	F	1863, 43rd arrived at Fort William, Calcutta, from Barrackpore.
23	S	1803, final separation at Chatham of the two Bns. 52nd.
24	S	1889, 43rd reviewed by Queen Victoria at Osborne.
25	M	1809, 2nd Bn. 43rd and 1st Bn. 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Corunna.
26	Tu	1801, 52nd landed at Ramsgate from Lisbon.
27	W	1809, 1st Bn. 43rd and 52nd Bn. 2nd landed in England from Vigo.
28	Th	1817, 2nd Bn. 43rd disbanded.
29	F	1856, 52nd at Cawnpore (India) joined the Oudh Field Force under Brig.-General Wheeler.
30	S	1854, 43rd arrived at Madras (India) from South Africa.
31	S	1856, 52nd took part in the Occupation of Oudh.

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FEBRUARY.

1 M	1833, 52nd relieved 43rd at Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin. 1908, H.M. Charles I, King of Portugal, was assassinated at Lisbon.
2 Tu	1814, 2nd Bn. 52nd engaged in attack on suburbs of Antwerp, which had been re-occupied by the French.
3 W	1797, Sgt.-Major R. Kipling, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
4 Th	1814, 52nd at siege of Antwerp (Belgium).
5 F	1762, 43rd at first capture of **Martinique.**
6 S	1792, 52nd engaged in night attack on Seringapatam. 1857, Sgt.-Major G. Garland, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
7 S	1792, during the attack on Seringapatam on the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th, the casualties of 52nd amounted to 6 officers and 44 men.
8 M	1814, 52nd engaged in the assault on Bergen-Op-Zoom (Holland).
9 Tu	1918, consequent on reduction of battalions in France, 6th Bn. disbanded and distributed amongst other battalions.
10 W	1900, 1st Bn. ordered to take part in the invasion of the Orange Free State.
11 Th	1791, 52nd reached Vellore (Southern India) in pursuit of Tippoo.
12 F	1860, Sir William Napier died. 1900, 1st Bn. reached Ramdam.
13 S	1900, invasion of Orange Free State, 1st Bn. at Waterval Drift.
14 S	1791, 52nd, pursuing Tippoo, reached Chittipet.
15 M	1916, Provisional Bn. (of 1st Bn.) 400 strong, joined the force for relief of Kut at Wadi.

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FEBRUARY.

16 Tu	1827, Occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Leiria. 1900, 1st Bn. at Klip-Kraal, South Africa.
17 W	**Ash Wednesday.** Commencement of the Campaign of 1814. 1900, 1st Bn. in pursuit of Cronje.
18 Th	1791, 52nd in pursuit of Tippoo, ascended the Ghauts (Southern India). 1900, 1st Bn. at the battle of **Paardeberg.**
19 F	1900, 1st Bn. engaged at Kitchener's Kop. 1901, H.M. The King of Portugal appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.
20 S	1900, 1st Bn. investing Cronje.
21 S	1814, the Light Division marching from Sala towards Orthes.
22 M	1810, General Craufurd's Light Brigade converted into the Light Division. 1918, 2/1st Bucks Bn. disbanded as such and became temporarily the 25th Entrenching Bn.
23 Tu	1812, 2nd Bn. 52nd at Ciudad Rodrigo (under orders for England) transferred 490 men to the 1st Bn.
24 W	1791, 52nd marched on Colar against Tippoo. 1900, 1st Bn. opposite Cronje's laager.
25 Th	1814, 52nd disputing the passage of the Gave du Pau prior to the battle of Orthes.
26 F	1852, loss of the *Birkenhead* off Danger Point, South Africa; the 43rd had a draft of 1 Officer, 1 Sgt., and 40 rank and file on board, of whom only 1 Officer (Lieut. Girardot) and 14 rank and file were saved.
27 S	1814, battle of **Orthes.** 1900, 1st Bn. present at the surrender of Cronje and 4,072 Boers at **Paardeberg**, after 9 days' investment.
28 S	1814, the Light Division engaged in pursuit of the French after Orthes.

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MARCH.

1 M	**St. David's Day.** 1814, on the road to Toulouse in pursuit of the French Army, arrived at Mont de Marson.
2 Tu	1814, pursuing the French, near St. Maurice.
3 W	1791, 52nd engaged in pursuit of Tippoo's Army.
4 Th	1791, 52nd came up with Tippoo's Army near Bangalore.
5 F	1791, commencement of the siege of Bangalore, 52nd present.
6 S	1900, 1st Bn. marching on Bloemfontein, halted at Osfontein
7 S	1870, Colour-Sgt. Denis Trehy and Pte. Charles Harman (43rd) awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal.
8 M	1916, Provisional Bn. with Kut Relief Force, at attack on Dujailah Redoubt.
9 Tu	1918, 1st Bn. occupied Hit.
10 W	1900, 1st Bn. on rear-guard at Driefontein.
11 Th	1811, skirmish at Pombal (Peninsula). 1858, Captain W. R. Moorsom, 52nd, killed at Lucknow.
12 F	1811, combat of Redinha.
13 S	1900, 1st Bn. took part in the capture of Bloemfontein.
14 S	1811, combat of Cazal Novo.
15 M	1811, affair of Foz d'Aronce. 1905, L.-Sgt. L. J. Jones promoted 2nd Lieut. Lancashire Fusiliers.
16 Tu	1794, 43rd at second capture of **Martinique.**

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MARCH.

17 W	**St. Patrick's Day.** 1811, Sgt.-Major Kent, 43rd, promoted Ensign 60th Foot, and Sgt.-Major Mitchell, 52nd, Ensign 88th Regiment. 1917, 2nd Bn. present at operations resulting in capture of **Bapaume.**
18 Th	1811, skirmish at Conte de Marcella.
19 F	1812, commencement of third siege of Badajoz.
20 S	1814, engagement at Tarbes with the French.
21 S	1918, battle of **St. Quentin;** great German offensive in France commenced, 2/4th and 5th Bns. heavily engaged.
22 M	1847, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Pakenham at Southsea.
23 Tu	1918, battle of **St. Quentin** continued; 2nd Bn. and a Bn. of Royal Marines holding the Bertincourt Salient.
24 W	1741, the 43rd raised and numbered 54th. 1918, first battle of **Bapaume,** 2nd Bn. carried out the withdrawal ordered to avoid being cut off, by daylight and with great difficulty and some loss.
25 Th	**Lady Day.** 1812, Siege of Badajoz; capture of the outwork o La Picurina.
26 F	1918, battle of **Khan Baghdadi.** 1st Bn. engaged.
27 S	1815, 1st Bn. 52nd left Plymouth for the Waterloo campaign.
28 S	1918, 2nd Bn. heavily engaged with enemy in Aveluy Wood.
29 M	1915, 1/4th Bn. arrived Boulogne from England.
30 Tu	1915, 1/1st Bucks Bn. arrived Boulogne from England.
31 W	1865, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from India.

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APRIL.

1 Th	1857, green goat's-hair plumes ordered to be worn in head-dress of Officers of 43rd in lieu of the ball-tufts.
2 F	**Good Friday.** 1811, the Light Division encamped near Sabugal.
3 S	1811, combat of Sabugal.
4 S	**Easter Day.** 1815, 1st Bn. 52nd halted in Brussels on the way to Grammont. 1918, battle of the **Avre**; 5th Bn. engaged.
5 M	1846, 43rd arrived home from Canada.
6 Tu	1812, storming of **Badajoz.** 1916, Provisional Bn. at the first attack on Sanna-y-at; casualties, 12 Officers and 250 men.
7 W	1815, 1st Bn. 52nd arrived at Grammont (Belgium) and took over effectives of 2nd Bn., which returned to England.
8 Th	1810, 2nd Bn. 52nd marched from Chatham to London, to assist in quelling riots.
9 F	1917, first battle of the **Scarpe**; 5th Bn. heavily engaged.
10 S	1814, battle of **Toulouse.**
11 S	1814, Treaty of Paris signed; Napoleon retired to Elba.
12 M	1817, 43rd moved from Bapaume to Valenciennes. 1918, battle of **Hazebrouck**; 2/4th Bn. present.
13 Tu	1917, battle of **Vimy Ridge**; 2nd Bn. present.
14 W	1815, 2nd Bn. 52nd embarked at Ostend for England.
15 Th	1814, 43rd and 52nd quartered near Toulouse.

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APRIL.

16 F	1917, 1/1st Bucks Bn. captured Tombois Farm during German retreat to Hindenburg Line.
17 S	1863, Field-Marshal Lord Seaton died.
18 S	1775, 52nd embarked at Boston for attack on Concord, North America.
19 M	1775, combat of Lexington (America).
20 Tu	1815, 2nd Bn. 52nd reached Canterbury on return from Belgium.
21 W	1794, 43rd at capture of Guadaloupe.
22 Th	1814, 52nd quartered in suburbs of Toulouse on declaration of peace.
23 F	**St. George's Day.** 1917, second battle of the **Scarpe**; 2nd Bn. present.
24 S	1917, battle of **Doiran**; 7th and 8th Bns. present.
25 S	1864, 43rd engaged with Maories (New Zealand).
26 M	1868, 43rd arrived at the Channel Islands from Aldershot.
27 Tu	1918, 5th Bn. reduced to cadre.
28 W	1917, 2nd Bn. at battle of **Arleux**; 2/4th Bn. C.S.M. E. Brooks gained the V.C. at Fayet (France).
29 Th	1810, the Light Division at Gallegos joined by Captain Ross's troop of R.H.A. 1864, 43rd present at the assault of the Gate Pa, **New Zealand.** 1916, end of Defence of **Kut;** 1st Bn., 9 Officers and 300 men taken prisoners.
30 F	1808, 1st Bn. 52nd embarked for Sweden.

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MAY.

1 S	1885, left wing 43rd reached Quetta (Baluchistan).
2 S	1811, the Light Division fell back from Gallegos towards the plains of Fuentes d'Onor.
3 M	1917, third battle of the **Scarpe**; 5th Bn. heavily engaged.
4 Tu	1811, the Light Division on the River Duas Casas, near Fuentes d'Onor.
5 W	1811, battle of **Fuentes d'Onor.**
6 Th	**Accession Day.** 1841, death of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Booth commanding the 43rd.
7 F	1811, the Light Division in pursuit of French after battle of Fuentes d'Onor.
8 S	1801, Major-General John Moore appointed Colonel of the 52nd. 1917, battle of **Doiran**; 7th Bn. (casualties, 15 Officers and 456 men) and 8th Bn. both present.
9 S	1915, battle of **Aubers**; 2nd Bn. in reserve.
10 M	1811, the Light Division at Gallegos.
11 Tu	1809, company detachments of 43rd and 52nd served with Brig.-General Stewart's Brigade in the attack on heights of Grijou (Portugal).
12 W	1809, passage of the Douro.
13 Th	**Ascension Day.** 1841, percussion fire-locks issued to the 52nd in place of flint-locks. 1857, first news of Mutiny at Delhi reached the 52nd at Sealkote.
14 F	1861, Indian Mutiny medals presented to 43rd at Madras.
15 S	1791, engagement at Seringapatam; 52nd present. 1915, battle of **Festubert**; attack made by 2nd Bn. at Richebourg; casualties, 20 Officers and 375 men.
16 S	1813, the Light Division reviewed by Lord Wellington at Espeja (Spain).

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MAY.

17 M	1808, 52nd, with Army for protection of Sweden, reached Gothenburg from England.
18 Tu	1866, death of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of Peninsular fame.
19 W	1874, 52nd embarked in H.M.S. "*Tamar*" at Gibraltar for England.
20 Th	1915, 5th Bn. arrived Boulogne from England.
21 F	1813, the Light Division left winter quarters and marched into Spain.
22 S	1813, the Light Division moving towards Salamanca and driving Joseph Buonaparte from Portugal to the Pyrenees.
23 S	**Whit Sunday.** 1900, Sgt. F. Hudson promoted 2nd Lieut South Lancashire Regiment.
24 M	**Empire Day.** 1809, 43rd marched from Colchester to Harwich en route for Portugal.
25 Tu	1809, 1st Bns. 43rd, 52nd, and 95th embarked for Portugal.
26 W	1916, 2/4th and 2/1st Bucks Bns. arrived Havre from England.
27 Th	1857, 52nd joined the Punjab Field Force under Brig.-General Nicholson at Wuzeerabad, and by order of its Commanding Officer (Colonel Campbell) was dressed in khaki; the first Regiment so clothed.
28 F	1845, great fire at Quebec; 43rd gave valuable assistance in putting it out.
29 S	1848, 52nd employed in aid of the civil power at Bradford.
30 S	1865, death of Sir J. Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B. (43rd).
31 M	1816, 2nd Bn. 52nd finally disbanded at Canterbury. 1915, advance on Amara (Tigris); capture of Norfolk Hill by attack in boats, 1st Bn. engaged.

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JUNE.

1 Tu	1915, 1st Bn. engaged in the capture of Turkish positions on the Tigris.
2 W	1825, Lieut.-Colonel James Fergusson appointed to the command of the 52nd, *vice* Sir J. Colborne, promoted.
3 Th	**Birthday of H.M. the King.** 1859, burning of the *Eastern Monarch*; detachment of the 52nd on board.
4 F	1885, commencement of cholera epidemic in the 43rd at Quetta, which in a few months decimated the Regiment.
5 S	1835, 43rd left England for New Brunswick, North America.
6 S	1915, 1st Bn. reached Amara ; battle of **Mount Sorrel** (France), 6th Bn. present.
7 M	1916, 1st Bn. (previously Provisional Bn.) moved to Amara to refit.
8 Tu	1804, 52nd encamped at Shorncliffe.
9 W	1823, 52nd embarked at Cove for Halifax (N.S.).
10 Th	1850, 52nd moved to Liverpool.
11 F	1762, capture of Moro, Havannah, 43rd present.
12 S	1776, 43rd and 52nd left Halifax (N.S.) for Staten Island.
13 S	1811, the Light Division crossed the Tagus.
14 M	1815, 52nd marching through Belgium on Enghien, news of Napoleon's intended attack having arrived.
15 Tu	1804, 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Brigade at Shorncliffe. 1918, battle of the **Piave**; 1/4th and 1/1st Bucks Bns. engaged on the Asiago Plateau in meeting great Austrian offensive.

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JUNE.

16 W	1815, 43rd left England to join Wellington's Army in Belgium.
17 Th	1775, battle of Bunker Hill (America).
18 F	1815, battle of **Waterloo;** 52nd, under command of Sir J. Colborne, led the decisive attack on the French Imperial Guard.
19 S	1775, 43rd and 52nd holding and fortifying Charlestown Heights.
20 S	1815, 52nd, in pursuit of the French after Waterloo, reached Binche.
21 M	1813, battle of **Vittoria.** 1864, engagement of Te Ranga, 43rd present; Captain Smith, 43rd, gained the V.C.
22 Tu	1813, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after Vittoria.
23 W	1811, the Light Division reached Campo Mayor.
24 Th	**Midsummer Day.** 1813, pursuit of the French; Light Division close to Pamplona.
25 F	1844, Sgt.-Major Fuller, 52nd, promoted Ensign.
26 S	1889, Sgt. T. Diver promoted 2nd Lieut. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
27 S	1813, the Light Division at Olité.
28 M	1778, 52nd engaged at Freehold, New Jersey.
29 Tu	1809, 52nd arrived off Lisbon and proceeded in boats up the Tagus to Vallada.
30 W	1853, Headquarters 52nd left Cork for India (second tour). 1866, 43rd reached England from New Zealand.

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JULY.

1 Th	1881, 43rd and 52nd formed into the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. 1916, battle of **Albert**; 1/4th and 1st Bucks Bns. present.
2 F	1815, 52nd in bivouac at Argenteuil, on the Seine, on the outskirts of Paris.
3 S	1809, at Vallada on the Tagus, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th formed into the Light Brigade, under Major-General Craufurd.
4 S	1815, camped in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.
5 M	1815, capitulation of Paris.
6 Tu	1781, action at Jamestown (America).
7 W	1815, 52nd entered Paris with 71st and 95th—the only British troops who entered the city—camped in the Champs Elysées. 1858, 43rd completed a march of 1,300 miles through Central India.
8 Th	1810, 52nd at Val de la Mula, near the River Coa (Portugal).
9 F	1803, 52nd joined Sir John Moore's Brigade at Shorncliffe camp.
10 S	1810, Ciudad Rodrigo capitulated.
11 S	1857, 52nd marched 42 miles in 20 hours to intercept the Sealkote mutineers, weather very hot.
12 M	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers at Trimmoo Ghaut.
13 Tu	1900, Sgt. F. Colquhoun promoted 2nd Lieut. Leicestershire Regiment.
14 W	1857, 52nd took part in annihilation of Sealkote mutineers.
15 Th	1813, engagement on the Heights of Vera.
16 F	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers about the Ravee River.
17 S	1803, 43rd made Light Infantry. 1916, battle of **Bazentin**; 1st Bucks Bn. present.

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JULY.

18 S	1824, 52nd arrived in Canada on its first tour.
19 M	1916, 2/1st Bucks Bn. heavily engaged near Fromelles; 2/4th also present.
20 Tu	1812, Wellington's Army and that of Marmont marching parallel to each other and within musket shot throughout the day, neither finding an opportunity to attack.
21 W	1812, the Light Division in bivouac at San Martin, near Salamanca.
22 Th	1812, battle of **Salamanca.** 1915, 6th Bn. arrived at Boulogne from England.
23 F	1818, new Colours presented to the 43rd at Valenciennes (France), by Lady Blakeney. 1916, battle of **Pozières**; 1/4th and 1st Bucks Bn. heavily engaged.
24 S	1807, 52nd embarked for service in Denmark. 1810, combat of the Coa, near Almeida.
25 S	1827, Occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Thomar.
26 M	1810, the Light Division fell back after Almeida to Freixedas, where it remained whilst the French besieged the fortress of Almeida.
27 Tu	1809, the Light Brigade under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 52 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28 W	1809, the Light Brigade started at dawn on the famous forced march on Talavera (52 miles in 26 hours with only 17 stragglers).
29 Th	1807, 43rd embarked for Copenhagen.
30 F	1915, action of **Hooge**; 5th Bn. present. 1916, 2nd Bn. took part in attack on Guillemont (**Delville Wood**).
31 S	1809, 2nd Bn. 43rd embarked as part of the expedition to Walcheren.

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AUGUST.

1 S	1914, 1st Bn. at Ahmednagar, 17th Brigade, Poona Division (India). 2nd Bn. Aldershot, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division.
2 M	1830, the Gorget and Black Cockade abolished.
3 Tu	1809, the Army marched from Talavera to Oropesa; a trying march, owing to the heat and want of water.
4 W	1914, Great Britain declared war on Germany; mobilization ordered.
5 Th	1914, 4th (T.F.) Bn. mobilized at Oxford; Bucks (T.F.) Bn. at Aylesbury and proceeded to Cosham, Hants.
6 F	1812, after Salamanca, the Light Division at the head of the Army, marched on Madrid.
7 S	1798, 52nd after 15 years in India arrived at Chatham; strength, 18 Officers, and 166 rank and file.
8 S	1914, 3rd (Special Reserve) Bn. mobilized at Cowley Barracks and proceeded to Portsmouth.
9 M	1817, 43rd (in brigade with 7th and 23rd) reviewed by the Duke of Wellington at Valenciennes; strength, 785 of all ranks.
10 Tu	1804, 2nd Bn. 43rd raised.
11 W	1804, William Napier joined the 43rd as Captain, from 52nd.
12 Th	1847, 52nd landed at Portsmouth after 11 years' foreign service.
13 F	1762, 43rd at the capture of **Havannah.**
14 S	1914, 2nd Bn. disembarked at Boulogne.
15 S	1884, 52nd left Ireland for Gibraltar.
16 M	1917, battle of **Langemarck;** 1/4th, 1/1st Bucks, and 6th Bns. actively engaged; 5th Bn. also present.

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AUGUST.

17 Tu	1790, 52nd took part in the siege of Dindigul (India).
18 W	1916, 7th Bn. at capture of Horsehoe Hill (Macedonia).
19 Th	1808, 2nd Bn. 43rd and 2nd Bn. 52nd landed in Portugal.
20 F	1884, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar on its 3rd visit.
21 S	1808, battle of **Vimiera.**
22 S	1917, 2/4th and 2/1st Bucks Bns. heavily engaged in fighting before Ypres.
23 M	1793, 52nd present at the capture of Pondicherry (India). 1914, battle of **Mons**; 2nd Bn. present. 1918, battle of **Albert**; 2nd Bn. present.
24 Tu	1914, **Retreat from Mons** commenced; 5th (Service) Bn. formed at Deepcut (Aldershot). 1916, 5th Bn. present at capture of **Delville Wood.**
25 W	1918, capture of Behagnies and Sapignies villages by 2nd **Bn.**
26 Th	1807, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Kioge, Denmark. 1891, General G. Whichcote, the last 52nd survivor of the Peninsular War and Waterloo, died, aged 97 years.
27 F	1776, engagement at Brook Lyne, Long Island (America).
28 S	1857, 52nd at Delhi.
29 S	1808, 52nd on outpost duty near Torres Vedras (Portugal).
30 M	1812, the Light Division engaged at the passage of the Bidassoa.
31 Tu	1782, orders issued connecting the 52nd with the county of Oxfordshire, and the 43rd with Monmouthshire. 1813, storming of San Sebastian.

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SEPTEMBER.

1 W	1807, Danish Expedition, 2nd Bn. 52nd engaged in the siege of Copenhagen.
2 Th	1857, 52nd engaged besieging Delhi; over 200 men in hospital.
3 F	1916, battle of **Guillemont**; 6th Bn. heavily engaged.
4 S	1809, the Light Division, on the left bank of the Tagus, near Almaraz, engaged with the French and covered the march of the rest of the Army along the right bank.
5 S	1807, siege of Copenhagen. 1858, 43rd engaged at Sahao (Indian Mutiny). 1914, end of Retreat from Mons.
6 M	1857, 52nd before Delhi; 340 men in hospital with fever. 1858, 43rd engaged at Punghattee Pass (Indian Mutiny).
7 Tu	1760, capitulation of Montreal (Canada); 43rd present. 1807, surrender of Copenhagen. 1841, Sgt.-Major Wasp, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1914, battle of the **Marne**; 2nd Bn. present.
8 W	1914, 1st Bn. at Ahmednagar received orders to mobilize.
9 Th	1821, Sgt.-Major H. Sunderland, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant.
10 F	1790, 52nd present at the commencement of the siege of Paulighautcherry (India).
11 S	1777, 43rd and flank companies 52nd engaged at Brandywine (American War of Independence).
12 S	1914, battle of the **Aisne** commenced; 2nd Bn. present. 1918, Cpl. W. Wilcox, 2/4th Bn., near Laventie, gained the V.C.; battle of **Havrincourt**, 2nd Bn. engaged.
13 M	1759, 43rd took part in the battle of **Quebec**.
14 Tu	1857, 52nd severely engaged at the storming of the Cashmere Gate, **Delhi**; V.C.'s won by L.-Cpl. Smith and Bugler Hawthorne; Sgt.-Major Streets for his conduct promoted to an Ensigncy in the 75th Regiment. 1914, 2/4th (T.F.) Bn. raised at Oxford; 6th (Service) Bn. formed at Old Dean Common (Camberley).

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SEPTEMBER.

15 W	1916, battle of **Flers-Courcellette**; 5th Bn. present at Gueudecourt.
16 Th	1857, 52nd engaged in severe street fighting in Delhi.
17 F	1759, Quebec surrendered; 43rd formed part of the garrison of occupation.
18 S	1916, battle of **Flers-Courcellette**; 6th Bn. present. 1918, battle of **Doiran**; 7th and 8th Bns. present.
19 S	1915, 8th Bn. arrived at Havre from England.
20 M	1917, battle of the **Menin Road**; 6th Bn. heavily engaged.
21 Tu	1790, conclusion of the siege of Paulighautcherry; 52nd present.
22 W	1915, 7th Bn. arrived at Boulogne from England.
23 Th	1911, L.-Sgt. C. F. B. Smith promoted 2nd Lieut. Suffolk Regiment.
24 F	1811, the Light Division at Horquerra, on the River Vadillo (Spain).
25 S	1915, battle of **Loos**; attack made by 2nd Bn. at Givenchy (casualties, 9 Officers and 226 men); 5th Bn. attacked Bellewarde Farm, Ypres (casualties, 13 Officers and 463 men).
26 S	1914, 7th Bn. formed at Oxford and moved to camp at Codford St. Mary (Wilts).
27 M	1810, battle of **Busaco**; Pte. James Hopkins, 52nd, in this action took prisoner the French General Simon.
28 Tu	1915, battle of **Kut**; 1st Bn. engaged.
29 W	**Michaelmas Day.** 1790, 52nd marched from Coimbatore on Dinaporam (India).
30 Th	1918, Armistice with Bulgaria declared (7th and 8th Bns.).

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OCTOBER.

1 F	1918, battle of the **Canal du Nord**; 2nd Bn. engaged.
2 S	1810, the Light Division retiring on Torres Vedras, reached Pombal.
3 S	1868, 52nd arrived at Malta.
4 M	1902, 1st Bn. arrived in England from the South African War.
5 Tu	1795, 52nd at the capture of Manaar (Ceylon) from the Dutch. 1857, 52nd left Delhi for the Punjab.
6 W	1777, 52nd at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton (America).
7 Th	1748, 43rd (originally 54th) re-numbered 43rd. 1813, passage of the Bidassoa. 1916, battle of **Transloy**; 6th Bn. engaged.
8 F	1918, battle of **Cambrai**; 2nd Bn. in support holding Noyelles sur L'Escaut.
9 S	1813, the Light Division engaged close to the Pass of Vera.
10 S	1810, at Arriuda (Portugal), the Light Division on piquet work; this went on for 5 weeks, until eventually the French retired into winter quarters.
11 M	1887, new Colours presented to 1st Bn. by Lady Aberdare (daughter of Sir W. Napier) at Shorncliffe.
12 Tu	1851, 43rd left England for the Kaffir War.
13 W	1811, 52nd marched from Casillas de Flores to Robledo.
14 Th	1914, 8th Bn. formed at Oxford and proceeded to Codford St. Mary.
15 F	1807, 43rd left Copenhagen for England.

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OCTOBER.

16 S	1908, the title of the Regiment changed to The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
17 S	1811, 52nd marched from Robledo to Zamara, preparatory to the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.
18 M	1776, 52nd engaged at Pell's Point (America).
19 Tu	1914, first battle of **Ypres** commenced; 2nd Bn. present.
20 W	1817, 52nd, as part of the Army of Occupation in France, arrived at Thérouanne and went into cantonments.
21 Th	1914, battle of **Langemarck**; 2nd Bn. heavily engaged.
22 F	1812, the Light Division reached Vicalbaro.
23 S	1818, 43rd, 52nd, and other Regiments of the Army of Occupation, reviewed at Valenciennes by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. 1918, battle of the **Selle**; 2nd and 2/4th Bns. engaged not far from Valenciennes.
24 S	1842, 24 Sergeants' percussion fusils were received from England by the 52nd at Fredericton, New Brunswick.
25 M	1793, 43rd (1,100 strong) left England for the West Indies.
26 Tu	1818, the Army of Occupation in France broke up.
27 W	1779, 43rd joined Sir H. Clinton's Army at New York.
28 Th	1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at White Plains (America).
29 F	1808, 1st Bn. 43rd landed at Corunna.
30 S	1812, the Light Division fell back on Madrid and the Retiro was blown up.
31 S	1914, battle of **Gheluvelt**; 2nd Bn. actively engaged.

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NOVEMBER.

1 M	1918, Armistice with Turkey declared (1st Bn.). Battle of **Vittorio Veneto**; 1/4th and 1/1st Bucks Bns. actively engaged. Battle of **Valenciennes**; 2/4th Bn. present.
2 Tu	1815, 52nd, after a stay of two months, marched out of Paris and went into quarters at Versailles.
3 W	1831, 52nd marched from Southampton to Bristol to suppress the riots there.
4 Th	1918, Armistice with Austria declared (1/4th and 1/1st Bucks Bns.).
5 F	1900, Mounted Infantry Company 1st Bn. engaged at Bothaville.
6 S	1838, 52nd disembarked at Barbados (West Indies).
7 S	1812, 43rd joined Wellington's Army at Alva prior to the march on Salamanca.
8 M	1804, Sgt.-Major Joynt, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
9 Tu	1813, the Light Division engaged with the Army near the **Pass** of Vera, forcing the mountainous frontier of Spain and France, moved out silently at night from its camp and got into position within 300 yards of the French redoubt on the heights of La Petite Rhune, and surprised the enemy.
10 W	1813, battle of the **Nivelle.**
11 Th	1914, 2nd Bn. attacked and routed the Prussian Guard at battle of **Nonne Bosschen.** 1918, Armistice with Germany declared (2nd and 2/4th Bns.).
12 F	1813, the Light Division encamped near Arbonne, after the battle of the Nivelle.
13 S	1915, 7th Bn. sailed from Marseilles for Salonika.
14 S	1916, battle of the **Ancre**; 2nd Bn. engaged.

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NOVEMBER.

15 M	1812, the British Army, which had moved from Madrid to Salamanca, commenced its retirement on Portugal, covered by the Light Division.
16 Tu	1918, 2nd Bn. to Preux-au-Sart to join Army of Occupation in Germany.
17 W	1915, 8th Bn. sailed from Marseilles for Salonika. 1918, 2nd Bn. commenced the march to the Rhine.
18 Th	1810, the Light Division at Valle (Portugal) went into winter quarters opposite the French Army under Marshal Massena.
19 F	1914, 1st Bn. (Indian Expeditionary Force "D") embarked at Bombay for Mesopotamia.
20 S	1917, battle of **Cambrai**; 6th Bn. engaged.
21 S	1853, 43rd marched from King William's Town to East London, South Africa, prior to embarkation for Madras.
22 M	1915, battle of **Ctesiphon**; 1st Bn. heavily engaged (casualties, 13 Officers and 450 men). 1917, 1/4th Bn. left France for Italy.
23 Tu	1917, 1/1st Bucks Bn. left France for Italy.
24 W	1808, Sgt.-Major John Winterbottom, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant. 1917, 2nd Bn. transferred by rail from Ypres to Cambrai area.
25 Th	1800, 52nd landed at Lisbon (after Ferrol).
26 F	1914, 1st Bn. reached Mesopotamia.
27 S	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (India).
28 S	1853, 43rd left South Africa for India.
29 M	1818, 1st Bn. 52nd landed at Ramsgate from France.
30 Tu	**St. Andrew's Day.** 1917, battle of **Cambrai**; 2nd Bn. engaged in repelling German counter-attacks.

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DECEMBER.

1 W	1776, 52nd left New York with expedition to Rhode Island.
2 Th	1858, 43rd engaged with rebels in Central India.
3 F	1915, 1st Bn., with remainder of 6th Division, reached Kut.
4 S	1839, the 52nd at Barbados, suffered much from an epidemic of yellow fever.
5 S	1914, 1st Bn. reached Camp Magil, above Basra, and disembarked.
6 M	1837, consequent on the disturbed state of Canada, 43rd received orders to proceed by land from Fredericton to Quebec.
7 Tu	1875, 43rd furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, during his tour in Southern India.
8 W	1915, commencement of siege of Kut; 1st Bn. in the Garrison.
9 Th	1831, Sgt.-Major Priestly, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1918, 2nd Bn. entered Germany and billeted at Malmedy.
10 F	1813, battle of the **Nive.**
11 S	1837, 43rd commenced the famous winter march from Fredericton to Quebec, proceeding in sleighs holding six to eight men.
12 S	1837, 43rd reached Jones's Settlement in the march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
13 M	1837, 43rd reached Dedingee Settlement, thermometer below zero.
14 Tu	1783, 52nd took part in the storming of Cannanore. The "Forlorn Hope" consisted of 1 Officer, 1 Sgt., and 31 rank and file of the Regiment, nearly all of whom were killed or wounded.
15 W	1837, 43rd reached the Grand Falls of the River St. John in their march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
16 Th	1813, Sgt.-Major Harris, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1826, 52nd received the "Light Infantry Musket" in Canada.

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DECEMBER.

17 F	1851, 43rd landed in South Africa for the Kaffir War.
18 S	1815, 52nd at St. Germaine, near Paris.
19 S	1768, by Royal Warrant issued this day, the facings of the 52nd were ordered to be buff, the red coats faced and lined with buff ornamented with white lace, red worm and one orange stripe, buff waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters.
20 M	1808, 1st Bn. 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Army at Mayorga. 1852, 43rd engaged at Berea (Kaffir War).
21 Tu	1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Savendroog (India).
22 W	1858, second engagement at Kirwee (India), 43rd present. 1899, 1st Bn. left England for South Africa.
23 Th	1797, 43rd arrived at Martinique.
24 F	1791, 52nd took part in the capture of Ooreedroog (India). 1808, the retreat on Corunna commenced.
25 S	**Christmas Day.** 1808, both Bns. 43rd and 52nd, as part of Sir J. Moore's rear-guard from Sahagun (Spain), started on the retreat to Corunna.
26 S	1815, Occupation of Paris.
27 M	1918, 2nd Bn. reached Stommeln (near Cologne).
28 Tu	1808, retreat on Corunna, rear-guard engaged at Benavente (Spain). 1837, first party of the 43rd reached Quebec, 370 miles in 18 days, including 2 days' halt.
29 W	1808, retreat on Corunna; 1st Bn. 43rd and 2nd Bn. 52nd moved towards Vigo for embarkation.
30 Th	1837, second party of the 43rd reached Quebec from Fredericton. 1897, 2nd Bn. engaged with Afridis in the Khaiber Pass.
31 F	1808, 2nd Bn. 43rd and 1st Bn. 52nd, with Sir J. Moore's Army reached Cambeeros.

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THE ARMY LIST.—DECEMBER, 1925.

THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

South Midland Area.

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Martinique, 1762," "Havannah," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Martinique, 1794," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851-2-3," "Delhi, 1857," "New Zealand," "Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg," "South Africa, 1900-2."

The Great War—17 *Battalions*.—**"Mons,"** "Retreat from Mons," "Marne, 1914," "Aisne, 1914," **"Ypres, 1914, '17,"** **"Langemarck, 1914, '17,"** "Gheluvelt," **"Nonne Bosschen,"** "Aubers," "Festubert, 1915," "Hooge, 1915," "Loos," "Mount Sorrel," **"Somme, 1916, '18,"** "Albert, 1916, '18," "Bazentin," "Delville Wood," "Pozières," "Guillemont," "Flers-Courcelette," "Morval," "Le Transloy," "Ancre Heights," "Ancre, 1916," "Bapaume, 1917, '18," "Arras, 1917," "Vimy, 1917," "Scarpe, 1917," "Arleux," "Menin Road," "Polygon Wood," "Broodseinde," "Poelcappelle," "Passchendaele," **"Cambrai, 1917, '18,"** "St. Quentin," "Rosières," "Avre," "Lys," "Hazebrouck," "Béthune," "Hindenburg Line," "Havrincourt," "Canal du Nord," "Selle," "Valenciennes," 'France and Flanders, 1914–18," **"Piave,"** "Vittorio Veneto," "Italy, 1917–18," **"Doiran, 1917, '18,"** 'Macedonia, 1915–18," "Kut-al-Amara, 1915," **"Ctesiphon,"** **"Defence of Kut-al-Amara,"** "Khan Baghdadi," "Mesopotamia, 1914–18," "Archangel, 1919."

Agents—Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Cox's & King's Branch.

Regimental Association—Cowley Barracks, Oxford.

Regular and Militia Battalions.

Uniform—Scarlet. *Facings*—White.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) .. *Shorncliffe (for Rhine).*
2nd ,, (52nd ,,) .. *Rawalpindi (for Ratmak).*

3rd Bn. (Oxford Mil.) .. .. *Oxford.*

Depot .. .. *Oxford.*

Record Office .. .. *Warwick.*

Territorial Army Battalions.

4th Bn. .. .. .. *St. Cross Road, Oxford.*

The Buckinghamshire Bn. .. *Drill Hall, Market Square, Aylesbury.*

Allied Regiment of Dominion of New Zealand.

The Hauraki Regiment.

Colonel .. Hanbury-Williams, Maj.-Gen. *Sir* John, *K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.*, ret. pay (*Res. of Off.*) **6/4/18**

Officer Commanding Depot .. Sanderson, Maj. A. E., *D.S.O.*, Oxf. & Bucks L.I. **15/2/24**

1st and 2nd Battalions (Regular).

Lt.-Colonels (2).

Bayley, A. G., *C.B.E., D.S.O., p.s.c.* (1) 21/12/23
bt. col. 23/6/23
Freestun, W. H. M., *C.M.G., D.S.O.* (2) 17/12/24
3/6/17

Majors (8).

Whinney, H. F., *D.S.O., O.B.E.* (1) 1/9/15
Tunnard, L. (2) 1/9/15
Sanderson, A. E., *D.S.O.* (1) *d.* 10/3/23
1/1/18
Whittall, G. E., *M.C.* (2) 21/12/23
3/6/17
Tolson, W. G., *M.C.* (2) [1] 15/2/24
Paget, B. C. T., *D.S.O., M.C., p.s.c., s.* 15/2/24
3/6/17
Powell, J. J. (1) 2/3/24
Portal, J. L., *D.S.O.* [2] *s.* 17/12/24

Captains (14).

Plowden, G. F., *M.C.* (2) 10/6/15
Paris, A. C. M., M.C., p.s.c., s. 18/10/15
bt. maj. 1/1/18
Brett, R. J., D.S.O., *p.s.c., s.* 18/10/15
bt. maj. 1/1/19
Birch Reynardson, H. T. 1/5/20
25/11/15
Horan, K., c.o. 14/12/15
Titherington, G. W., e.a. 2/3/16
bt. maj. 3/6/18
Withington, T. E., *A.F.C.* (2) 30/7/16
Whitfeld, E. H., M.C., *m.c.* 1/1/17
Bailie, C. W. H. (1) 1/1/17
Meade, J. W. (1) *d.* 1/1/17
Naylor, G., M.C., *t.* 1/1/17
Barnard, W. L. (2) *d.* 2/2/21
Crawford, C. B. (2) 1/3/21
Smyth, H. E. F., M.C. (1) *Adjt.* 5/3/21
Baddeley, E. L. O., a.m. 23/3/21
Stevens, C. G. B. (1) 9/4/21
Burt-Smith, B., *M.C.* (1) 1/1/23
Horley, C. R., *M.C.* (2) 1/1/23
Packe, E. A., *M.B.E., D.F.C.* (1) 1/1/23
Booth, P. (2) 1/2/23

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THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY—*contd.*

1st and 2nd Battalions—*contd.*

Captains—contd.

Eagle, H. S. (2) 14/2/23
Hartland-Rowe, R. C. [1] 14/2/23
Vernon, H. c.o. 15/2/23
Smith, E. A., *M.C.* (2) 15/2/23
D.C.Toye, A. M., *M.C.* (1) 26/4/24

Subalterns (34).

Lieutenants.

Giles, L. W., *M.C.* (2) 1/1/17
Eyston, C. J. (1) 19/1/18
Colvill, D. C., *M.C.* (1) 27/4/18
Hamilton, A. B. (1) 27/4/18
Huggard, G. C. (2) 4/7/18
Coad, R. H. (2) 23/8/18
Ames, W. A. R. (2) *Adjt.* 1/11/18
Slattery, S. C. P. (1) 1/11/18
Wootten, K. S. (2) 5/1/19
Randall, L. R. (1) 5/1/19
Yeoman, W. T. (2) 1/6/19
Jefferson, K. S. (1) 21/6/19
Doyne, R. H. (1) *d.* 24/10/19
Thorne, J. (2) *d.* 24/10/19
Winsloe, R. D. (2) 24/10/19
Clarke, W. G. *s.* 21/2/20
Newton-King, D. S. (1) 20/12/20
Jarvis, J. B. (1) 16/7/21
Kilburn, J. E. D., *d.* 16/7/21
Last, M. H. S. (1) 15/12/21
Stebbing, J. L. (1) 24/12/22
Theobalds, J. A. (2) 14/7/23
Richards, E. C. (2) 23/12/23
Stephens, M. T. (2) 23/12/23
Graham, J. P. A. G. (1) 23/12/23
Conant, R. T. (2) 31/8/24

2nd Lieutenants.

Branson, C. W. P. (1) 1/2/23
O'Connor, D. M. (2) 30/8/23
Hughes, G. G. (2) 31/1/24
Wykeham, G. C. H. (2) 31/1/24
Amherst, *Hon.* H. W. (1) 31/1/24
Slessor, A. B. (1) 27/8/24
Bayley, K. (2) 27/8/24
Bernard, C. B. A. (1) 27/8/24
Metcalfe, P. F. (2) 30/8/24
Cooke R. H. (1) 30/8/24

Adjutants (2).

Ames, W. A. R., *lt.* (2) 1/3/22
Smyth, H. E. F., *M.C., capt.* (1) 30/4/24

Quarter-Masters (3).

Mason, A. E. (1) 7/11/14
capt. 3/6/19
Roberts, F. M., *M.C., capt. d.* 25/8/17
Clare, F., *D.C.M., lt.* (2) 30/6/24

Militia.

Captain.

⚔ Chippindale, F. W. C. 17/2/16

3rd Battalion (Militia).

Hon. Colonel.

⚔ *Marlborough*, Rt. Hon. the Duke of, K.G., TD, *t.a.* 14/6/08

Lt.-Colonel.

Blyth, J., *C.B.E.* 1/1/17

Captains.

⚔ Godsal, P., *M.C.* 7/6/02
⚔ *Dashwood, R. H. S.* 1/12/07
⚔ Spencer, A. V., *D.S.O.* 2/2/15
⚔ Fowke, C. A. F., *M.C.* 6/11/15

4th Battalion (Territorial).

St. Cross Road, Oxford.

Hon. Colonel.

North, The Lord, TD 9/1/95

Lt.-Colonel.

⚔ Ballard, J. A. (*Lt.-Col. Res. of Off.*) *t.a.* 7/10/24

Major.

⚔ Long, B., *M.C.* 26/11/24

Captains.

⚔ Symonds, R. F., *t.a.* 4/8/17
⚔ Edmunds, M. W., *t.a.* 16/6/20
⚔ Smith, S. 2/9/21
⚔ Constable, J. M., *M.C.* 26/3/24

Lieutenants.

⚔ Gray, V. C. 30/11/18
⚔ Dupont, E. C. 1/3/19
⚔ Greenwood, R. O. 23/7/20
⚔ Young, A. R. R. 24/7/20
Shaw, J. W. (*Lt. Res. of Off.*) 6/12/24

2nd Lieutenants.

Woolmer, S. G. 5/7/21
Moore, E. D. 10/1/23
Whinney, D. H. 12/3/24
Wakeling, G. R. 15/12/24

Adjutant.

⚔ Naylor, G., *M.C.*, Capt. Oxf. & Bucks L.I. 5/11/23

Quarter-Master.

⚔ Arlett, G. T., *D.C.M., lt.* 1/7/21

[Uniform—*Scarlet.* Facings—*White.*]

Cadet Units affiliated.
Cowley C. Corps.
Burford Grammar School C. Corps.
Lord William's Grammar Sch., Thame, C. Corps.
The Woodstock C. Corps.
Magdalen College School C. Corps.
Henley Royal Grammar School C. Corps.

Buckinghamshire Battalion (Territorial).

Drill Hall, Market Square, Aylesbury.

Hon. Colonel.

Cottesloe, The Lord, VD, TD, *t.a.* 2/9/15

Lt.-Colonel.

⚔ Crouch, G. R., *M.C., t.a.* 1/11/22

Major.

⚔ Hall, P. A., *D.S.O., M.C., t.a.* 31/1/23

Captains.

⚔ Viney, O. V. 1/6/16
⚔ Burnett-Brown, A. D., *M.C.* 1/6/16
⚔ *Troutbeck, G. L.* (*attd. O.T.C.*) 10/8/16
⚔ Woollard, F. S. 9/8/22
⚔ Pullman, H. J., *M.C.* 30/8/22

Lieutenants.

⚔ Norman, R. E. 31/7/20
⚔ Parrott, G. F., *M.C.* 31/7/20
⚔ Humphreys, J. R. 15/7/22
Eliot, P. S. 2/2/23
⚔ Welbourne, A. C. 22/3/23
Sleigh, R. P. 11/7/23
Parshall, H. F. 3/12/23

2nd Lieutenants.

Meggs, T. E. A. 23/2/23
Sale, R. D. R. 1/6/23
Rowland, J. W. 3/7/24

Adjutant.

⚔ Leslie, J. T., *M.C.*, Capt. R. Berks R. 22/12/23

Quarter-Master.

⚔ Nichol, E., *M.C., capt.* 17/2/15

[Uniform—*Dark Grey.* Facings—*Scarlet.*]

Cadet Units affiliated.
Aylesbury Grammar School C. Corps.
Slough Secondary School Cadets.

Supplementary Reserve of Officers.

Category B.

2nd Lieutenant.

⚔ Southam, E. H. 19/11/24

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OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED,

DECEMBER 31, 1925.

RANK.	NAME.	HOW EMPLOYED.
Major ..	G. E. Whittall, M.C. ..	D.A.A.G. Rawal Pindi District, India.
Major ..	J. J. Powell	Attached R.A.F. Staff College, Andover.
Captain and Bt.-Major	A. C. M. Paris, M.C., p.s.c.	D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Welsh area.
Captain and Bt.-Major	R. J. Brett, D.S.O., p.s.c.	Brigade-Major, 10th Infantry Brigade.
Captain ..	H. T. Birch-Reynardson	G.S.O.3 (Staff Duties Directorate), War Office.
Captain and Bt.-Major	G. W. Titherington ..	Attached Sudan Defence Force.
Captain ..	E. H. Whitfeld, M.C. ..	Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, R.M.C., Sandhurst.
Captain ..	G. Naylor, M.C. ..	Adjutant, 4th Bn. (Territorial).
Captain ..	E. L. O. Baddeley ..	Serving under the Air Ministry (Hon. Flt.-Lieut.), Flying Officer, No. 5 (Army Co-Opn) Squadron, Kohat, India.
Captain ..	B. Burt-Smith, M.C. ..	Superintendent Milty. Prisons in the Field, the Rhine.
Captain ..	C. R. Horley, M.C. ..	Staff Captain, 10th Indian Infantry Brigade, South Waziristan.
Captain ..	H. Vernon	Employed with the 5th (Kenya) Bn. King's African Rifles.
Captain ..	A. M. Toye, V.C., M.C.	Instructor, Cairo Milty. School.
Lieut. ..	R. H. Coad	Adjt. and Qr.-Mr. Army School of Education, Belgaum, India.
Lieut. ..	K. S. Jefferson	Instructor (Class FF), Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot.
Lieut. ..	W. G. Clarke	A.D.C. to G.O.C. Poona District, India.
Lieut. ..	D. S. Newton-King ..	Attached Sudan Defence Force.
Lieut. ..	J. L. Stebbing	Spec. Appt. (Class GG), British Army of the Rhine.

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT ON THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY,

DECEMBER 31, 1925.

RANK.	NAME.	DATE OF RANK.	ON REGL. STRENGTH.	APPOINTMENT.
Colonel	L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, D.S.O., p.s.c.	Jan. 1, 1919.	1895–1920	A.A. and Q.M.G. Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control, Berlin.
Colonel	J. F. C. Fuller, D.S.O., p.s.c.	Jan. 1, 1919.	1898–1920	G.S.O.1 Staff College, Camberley.
Colonel	F. H. Stapleton, C.M.G., p.s.c.	June 3, 1920.	1897–1923	A.A.G. (A.G.'s Department), War Office.
Colonel	E. R. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O., p.s.c.	June 3, 1922.	1897–1924	Half-pay.
Major ..	A. C. D. Thorne	Sept. 1, 1915.	1900–1901	Supernumerary List (Executive Officer, Cantonments Dept.) Indian Army.
Captain	J. B. Slade-Baker.	Jan. 13, 1919.	1915–1920	Indian Army: Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, Dover.
Captain	N. G. Clarke	Mar. 1, 1921.	1915–1922	Half-pay.
Captain	T. G. C. Caulfeild-Stoker	April 6, 1921.	1915–1924	Half-pay.
Captain	R. Pennell, D.S.O.	Aug. 10, 1921.	1921–1922	Half-pay.
Captain	T. Tyrwhitt-Drake, M.C.	Jan. 1, 1923.	1915–1924	Half-pay.
Captain	F. S. Straight, M.C.	Jan. 6, 1923.	1914–1922	Royal Corps of Signals, Aldershot.
Captain	F. W. S. Jourdain.	Feb. 15, 1923.	1922–1923	Royal Corps of Signals, India.
Captain	M. F. M. Parkes, M.C.	Feb. 15, 1923.	1915–1924	Royal Corps of Signals, Catterick.

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT NOW IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, DECEMBER 31, 1925.

RANK.	NAME.	DATE OF RANK.	ON REGL. STRENGTH.	APPOINTMENT.
Air-Vice Marshal	H. R. M. Brooke Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. A.F.C., p.s.c.	Jan. 1, 1924.	1898–1919	Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College, Andover
Air Commodore	F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O. p.s.c.	July 1, 1925.	1905–1919	Chief Staff Officer to the Air Officer, C.-in-C. Air Defences of Gt. Britain.
Group-Captain	U. J. D. Bourke, C.M.G.	Aug. 8, 1919.	1903–1919	Group-Captain, Directorate of Equipment, Dept. for Supply and Research, Air Ministry.
Flight-Lieut.	H. V. Pendavis, D.S.O.	June 30, 1923.	1915–1919	No. 2 Flying Training School, Digby, Lincolnshire.

FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT BELONGING TO THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS, DECEMBER 31, 1925.

(From the Supplement to the Army List for December 1925, which is corrected up to the 14th November 1925, and the London Gazettes between 13th November 1925 and 29th December 1925, both dates inclusive.)

(A) GENERAL LIST.

Major-Generals.

Davies, H. R., C.B.

Fanshawe, Sir R., K.C.B., D.S.O., p.s.c. (l.) (R.) (Hon. Col. 7th Bn. Worc. Regt.).

Hanbury-Williams, Sir John, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (Colonel of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry).

Colonels (Substantive).

Eden, A. J. F., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.).

Frith, C. H., C.B.E.

Higgins, C. G., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) (l.).

Marriott-Dodington, W., C.M.G. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.), p.s.c.

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(B) REGIMENTAL LIST.

Class I.

Lieut.-Colonels.

Foljambe, Hon. G. W. F. S., D.S.O.	February 11, 1919
Sullivan, G. A., D.S.O.	March 11, 1919
Benson, C. B., D.S.O. (L.)	May 5, 1919
Southey, J. A.	July 2, 1919
Bartlett, A. J. N., D.S.O.	August 19, 1919
Crosse, R. B., D.S.O.	March 20, 1920
Weatherby, J. T., D.S.O., p.s.c.	December 18, 1920
Ballard, J. A. (Lt.-Col. 4th Bn.), t.a.	January 14, 1921
Blewitt, G., D.S.O., M.C., p.s.c.	February 8, 1922
Boyle, C. R. C., D.S.O.	August 31, 1922

Majors.

Stephens, R. (Major 4th Bn. Wilts Regt.)	June 6, 1918
Terry, W. E. C.	December 28, 1921
Dent, L. M. E., D.S.O., s.c.	June 1, 1922

Captains.

Mundey, S. C. B.	June 10, 1915
Milne, F. D. R., M.C.	January 26, 1917
Addington, R. N., M.C.	May 14, 1920
Hartland-Rowe, R. C.	February 14, 1923

Lieutenants.

Sturges, O. H. M.	December 10, 1916
Shaw, J. W. (Capt. 4th Bn.)	January 1, 1917
Whitehead, P. H. R.	October 7, 1917
Coleman, W. H. J.	April 21, 1918
Blyth, E. K.	April 27, 1918
Northam, N. F.	April 27, 1918
Huggard, G. C.	July 4, 1918
Haymen, D. E.	March 4, 1919

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Lieutenants—cont.

Holland, F. C.	June 21, 1919
Winsloe, R. D.	October 24, 1919
Muriel, L. F.	October 10, 1920
Plaistowe, F. H.	December 28, 1920
Sheppard, C. H.	May 13, 1921
D'Arcy, G. C. W.	May 19, 1921
Martyr, A.	January 19, 1922
Woods, H. J.	November 22, 1922

Second Lieutenants.

Croxall, A.	February 9, 1922
Gossage, S. M.	December 6, 1923

CLASS II.

Lieut.-Colonels.

Feilden, R. M., C.B.E.	September 17, 1918
Nisbet, H. C.	March 12, 1919
Ward, L. E. S., C.M.G., D.S.O., s. ..	April 30, 1919
Pollock, J. A., D.S.O.	January 10, 1920
Brooke, N. P., D.S.O. (l.)	May 30, 1923

Majors.

Henley, C. F.	September 1, 1915
Wood, H. L.	September 1, 1915
Morland, W. E. T., D.S.O., M.C. ..	January 18, 1917
Loverock, R. C., D.S.O., O.B.E. ..	August 29, 1922
Sewell, D. A. D., O.B.E.	August 29, 1922
Wyld, J. W. G., D.S.O., M.C., s.c. ..	February 27, 1924

Captains.

Field, G., M.C.	September 21, 1916
Cardy, A. G., M.C., D.C.M.	January 1, 1917
Wooding, W. W.	January 1, 1917

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Captains—cont.

McEnroy, P., D.S.O., M.C.	March 11, 1917
Cumberlege, G. F. J., D.S.O., M.C. ..	October 3, 1917
McEvoy, E.	August 4, 1919
Clegg, W. E.	August 13, 1919
Tipping, F. W., M.B.E.	November 29, 1919
Murray, C. H.	April 8, 1920
Merrie, D. B.	April 16, 1921
Fullbrook-Leggatt, L. E. W. O., M.C.	February 2, 1922
Sumption, F.	September 1, 1922

Lieutenants.

Vigars, E. H., D.C.M.	August 13, 1917
Isaac, A. H.	February 16, 1918
Murray, J. B.	April 4, 1918
Cowan, J. L.	August 14, 1918
Wright, J. W., M.M.	August 15, 1918
Atkins, J.	September 9, 1918
Davidson, M. C.	October 4, 1918
Bennett, A., M.B.E.	February 28, 1919
Cuthbert, C. H.	April 20, 1919
Beckett, G. J.	April 27, 1919
Simmons, E. C.	June 21, 1919
Reddy, T. H.	July 31, 1919
Harman, R. M.	November 29, 1919
Cassidy, J. M.	March 20, 1920
Forse, J. F.	August 28, 1920
Manning, D. E. B.	July 16, 1921

2nd Lieutenants.

Collins, R. W. G.	March 28, 1914
Kelly, G. F.	February 27, 1918
Crosfield, L. M...	September 26, 1920

Quartermaster.

Heatly, J., Capt.	October 14, 1911

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EXTRACTS FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE," 1925.

January 23.—Captain H. T. Birch Reynardson seconded whilst student at Staff College (January 21).

Captain C. G. B. Stevens restored to establishment (January 21).

Lieut. D. S. Newton-King seconded for duty with Sudan Defence Force (January 9).

January 27.—Captain R. C. Hartland-Rowe retires, receiving a gratuity (January 28).

4th Bn., Lieut. J. W. Shaw to be Captain (January 28).

January 30.—Lieut. R. D. Winsloe resigns his commission (January 31).

Gentleman Cadet Christopher Lane Cecil Ward from the R.M. College to be 2nd Lieut. (January 29).

February 3.—2nd Lieut. C. W. P. Branson, to be Lieut. (February 1).

Militia. 3rd Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel J. Blyth, C.B.E., relinquishes his commission and retains his rank (February 4).

March 20.—Lieut. E. C. Richards, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieut. W. A. R. Ames (March 1).

April 28.—Reserve of Officers Regimental List. Lieut. G. H. Brown having been convicted by Civil Power is removed from the Army (February 16).

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May 15.—Establishments. Army School of Physical Training, Instructor (Class FF) Lieut. K. S. Jefferson (April 25).

May 26.—Lieut. K. S. Jefferson, seconded for serving as Instructor, Army School of Physical Training (April 25).

May 29.—The promotion of Captain J. L. Portal, D.S.O., to be Major is ante-dated for purposes of seniority only to February 15, 1924, with precedence next below G. E. Whittall, M.C.

Lieut. C. J. Eyston to be Captain (May 4).

June 9.—Lieut. G. C. Huggard, retires, receiving a gratuity (May 12).

June 12.—Appointment made at War Office —G.S.O., 3rd Grade, Captain H. T. Birch Reynardson (June 4).

July 1.—To be Bt. Lieut.-Colonel (July 1), Major B. C. T. Paget, D.S.O., M.C.

July 28.—Captain C. R. Horley, M.C., is seconded for service on the Staff (June 6).

August 25.—Lieut. D. C. Colvill, M.C., to be Captain (May 16).

September 4.—Gentlemen Cadets from the R.M. College to be 2nd Lieuts. (September 3).—Michael Montgomerie Alston-Roberts-West. Cuthbert Clifton.

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September 8.—The following temporary appointment is made:—Special Appointment (Class GG.) Lieut. J. L. Stebbing, *vice* Lieut. A. L. Nicholson, Black Watch (August 23).

September 15.—Lieut. J. L. Stebbing is seconded whilst holding special appointment (August 23).

September 25.—Gentleman Cadet Forbes Trevor Horan, from the R.M. College, to be 2nd Lieut. (September 3), with seniority next below M. M. Alston-Roberts-West.

December 11.—Captain K. Horan is restored to the establishment (November 18); Captain A. M. Toye, V.C., M.C., is seconded whilst employed as Assistant to Chief Instructor, Cairo Military School (November 18).

December 18.—Lieut. R. H. Coad, M.M., is seconded whilst employed as Adjutant and Quartermaster, Army School of Education, India (October 14).

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RECORDS OF THE FIRST BATTALION, 1925.

Roll of Officers—January 1, 1925.

Lieut.-Colonel.

A. G. Bayley, C.B.E., D.S.O. (Bt.-Colonel).

Majors.

H. F. Whinney, D.S.O., O.B.E.
A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O. (Depot).
J. J. Powell.

Captains.

C. W. H. Bailie.
J. W. Meade (Depot).
C. G. B. Stevens.
B. Burt-Smith, M.C.
E. A. Packe, M.B.E., D.F.C.
E. J. Eyston.

Lieutenants.

D. C. Colvill, M.C.
A. B. Hamilton.
S. C. P. Slattery.
L. R. Randall.
R. H. Doyne (Depot).
J. B. Jarvis.
M. H. S. Last.
J. L. Stebbing.

2nd Lieutenants.

J. P. A. G. Graham.
C. W. P. Branson.
The Hon. H. W. Amherst.
A. B. Slessor.
The Hon. C. B. A. Bernard.
R. H. Cooke.

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Adjutant.
Captain H. C. F. Smyth, M.C.

Quartermaster.
Captain A. E. Mason.

Regimental Sergeant-Major.
G. E. Whitton.

Bandmaster.
E. Smith.

Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.
C. Moody.

Orderly Room Sergeant.
Q.M.S. E. Usher.

Instructor of Musketry.
C.S.M.I.M. B. Boulcott.

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COMPANIES OF THE FIRST BATTALION.—JANUARY 1, 1925.

Coy.	Commander.	Platoon Commanders.	Coy. Sgt.-Major.	C.Q.M.Sgt.
A.	Captain C. G. B. Stevens ..	Lieut. D. C. Colvill, M.C. .. .. 2nd Lieut. C. W. P. Branson. 2nd Lieut. The Hon. H. W. Amherst.	C. Farindon	A. Mitchell.
B.	Captain C. W. H. Bailie ..	Lieut. L. R. Randall .. .. .. 2nd Lieut. A. B. Slessor.	A. Sheppard	F. Conson, M.M.
C.	—— Captain E. J. Eyston ..	Lieut. S. C. P. Slattery .. .. 2nd Lieut. The Hon. C. B. A. Bernard.	A. E. Weymouth ..	W. Warnock.
D.	Major J. J. Powell	Lieut. J. B. Jarvis.	C. Pallett	C. Butler (Acting).
	Captain B. Burt-Smith ..	2nd Lieut. R. H. Cooke.		
H.Q. Wing.	Captain E. A. Packe, M.B.E., D.F.C.	Lieut. A. B. Hamilton.. .. .. Lieut. H. M. S. Last. Lieut. J. L. Stebbing. Lieut. P. A. Graham.	B. Boulcott	W. Pattenden.

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STRENGTH OF FIRST BATTALION.—DECEMBER 31, 1925.

—	Officers.	Warrant Officers (Class 1).	Warrant Officers (Class 2).	Sergeants.	Paid Lance-Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Paid Lance-Corporals.	Privates.	Total All Ranks.	—	Women.	Children.
Establishment	28	2	6	30	10	34	16	48	617	791	—	—	—
In Cologne	16	2	4	16	19		8	239		304	—	—	—
On Command	2	—	1	2	2		1	31		39	—	—	—
On Leave	7	—	1	10	20		7	215		260	—	—	—
Hospital	—	—	—	1	2		—	9		12	—	—	—
Total	25	2	6	29	43		16	494		615	—	—	—
Married Establishment ..	—	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	43	72

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SUMMARY OF FIRST BATTALION DIARY.

January 7.—Regiment inspected by Colonel-Commandant A. B. E. Cator, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 10th Infantry Brigade.

January 8.—Regiment inspected by Major-General Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding 4th Division.

January 10.—Major-General Sir John Hanbury Williams, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., carried out his farewell inspection prior to the move of the Regiment to the Rhine. A large number of past members of the Regiment attended, and accompanied the Colonel of the Regiment on his inspection.

January 16.—General Sir George Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, carried out his farewell inspection.

Information received that Lieut. J. B. Jarvis, passed "Q.I." at a Light Automatic Course at the Small Arms School, Hythe.

January 19.—Advanced Party consisting of Captains Mason, Toye, Lieut. Stebbing, and 30 other ranks left for Cologne.

January 23.—Lieut. D. S. Newton-King is seconded for service with the Sudan Defence Force (London Gazette January 9).

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January 24.—A draft of 1 Sgt. and 74 other ranks left in the *H.T. Neuralia* to join the 52nd.

January 27.—The Regiment—strength 20 officers, 6 W.O.'s, and 497 other ranks—left Shorncliffe for Cologne.

January 28.—The Regiment arrived in Cologne and were quartered in Zugweg and Ulrich Gasse Barracks.

February 10.—Regiment inspected by Colonel-Commandant H. F. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 2nd Rhine Brigade.

February 11.—Regiment inspected by Lieut.-General Sir John Du Cane, K.C.B., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the British Army of the Rhine.

February 17.—Information received that Major J. J. Powell had been selected to attend a Course at the Royal Air Force Staff College, commencing May 4, 1926.

April 2.—Information received that the Signallers Classification result was, Reading Average, 99·57%.

April 15.—Major B. C. T. Paget, D.S.O., M.C., joined on posting from G.S.O. II, War Office.

May 2.—The Regiment, less A and B Companies and the Machine Gun Platoon, marched to Leidenhausen Camp to fire the annual range courses on the Urbach ranges.

June 4.—Lieut. J. L. Stebbing attached to G.H.Q. Cologne for intelligence duties.

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June 6.—The Regiment moved from Leidenhausen Camp to Wahn for Company Training.

June 15.—Captain A. M. Toye, V.C., M.C., commenced a one-month's attachment to H.Q. 2nd Rhine Brigade.

July 7.—The Regiment marched back from Wahn to Cologne.

July 10.—The Regiment took part in the Rhine Army Parade on the Exercier Platz at 11 a.m., for review by the Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington Evans, Secretary of State for War. He sent the following message to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief:—

"On leaving Cologne I desire to congratulate you and all ranks who took part in yesterday's review on their soldierly bearing under arms and the precision with which the movements were carried out."

July 15.—Major B. C. T. Paget, D.S.O., M.C., to be Brevet Lieut.-Colonel (London Gazette July 7, 1925).

August 19.—Colonel A. G. Bayley, C.B.E., D.S.O., to hospital (pneumonia); Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Paget, D.S.O., M.C., took over command, Major Whinney not being available owing to his appointment as Senior Umpire, 2nd Rhine Brigade.

August 20.—The Band rejoined from a two-months' tour, fulfilling engagements in England. The following letter was received from the O.C. Regimental Depot:—

"I would like, if I may, to draw your attention

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to the very good work carried out by the band of the 43rd during the preparation for and the actual performances of the Torch Light Tattoo here. . . . They played excellently all the time, worked most willingly, and I never heard a complaint of any sort. Their efforts contributed very largely to the success of the tattoo."

August 21.—The 1st Indian Draft left for the Depot.

August 24.—Under W.O. Letter 109/Infantry/3336 (A.G.2A.), dated July 20, 1925, 57 N.C.O.'s and men with 2 and 3 years' service proceeded to the Depot for premature transfer to the Army Reserve.

August 25.—Battalion Training commenced. The Regiment marched to Konigsdorf and billeted for the night. Very bad weather.

August 26.—Regiment marched to a prepared camp at Glesh. The training area bad, consisting almost entirely of cultivation.

August 30.—Major H. F. Whinney, D.S.O., O.B.E., having finished his duties as Senior Umpire, assumed command of the Regiment.

September 17.—Commencement of inter-Brigade operations.

September 20.—The Regiment forming the White Force, or skeleton enemy, for the Rhine Army Manœuvres, proceeded by march and lorry to Keyenberg.

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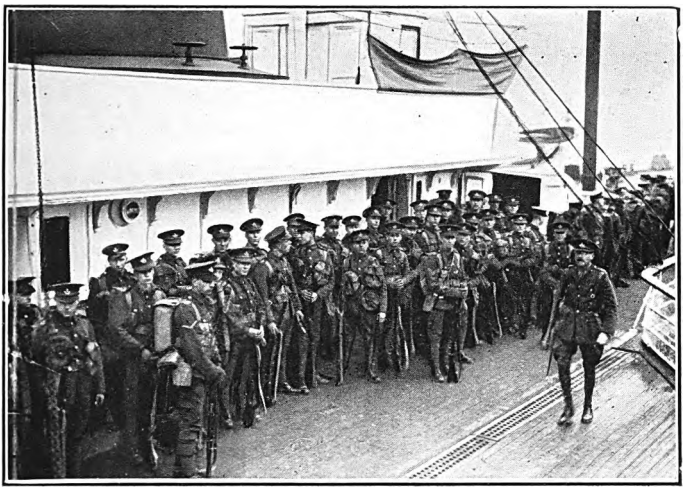

"C" COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, AFTER EMBARKATION, DOVER, JANUARY 27, 1925.

MAJOR H. F. WHINNEY'S *b.g.* "MAH JOHNGG."
Winner of the Light-weight Chargers Class at the Rhine Army Horse Show, 1925.
Shown by Lt. J. P. A. Graham.

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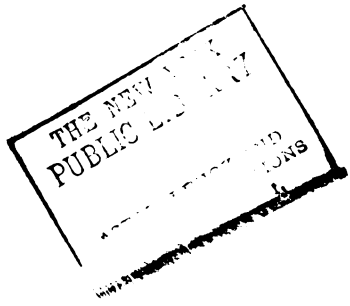

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September 26.—Rhine Army Manœuvres completed. The Regiment returned by train to Cologne.

October 6.—2nd Lieuts. M. M. Alston-Roberts-West and C. Clifton joined the Regiment and were posted to C and D Companies respectively.

October 7.—Lieut.-Colonel B. C. T. Paget, D.S.O., M.C., went to Morocco for a short visit under the orders of the War Office.

October 16.—The 2nd Indian Draft left for the Depot.

October 26.—Lieut. J. P. A. G. Graham proceeded to Aldershot for a six-weeks course in Boxing, Wrestling, Judging, and Athletics.

Lieut. C. W. P. Branson proceeded to Porton for a three-weeks course in anti-gas training.

November 2.—Captain A. M. Toye, V.C., M.C., proceeded to England *en route* for Egypt, having been appointed Assistant to the Chief Instructor at the Cairo Military School.

Lieut. J. B. Jarvis took over the duties of Officer-in-Command, Regimental Training Cadre from Captain Toye.

November 5.—Lieut.-Colonel B. C. T. Paget, D.S.O., M.C., returned from Morocco and assumed duty as 2nd in Command.

December 14.—Major H. F. Whinney, D.S.O., O.B.E., and Captain A. E. Mason went to Wiesbaden to inspect accommodation to be occupied by the Regiment at Langenschwalbach.

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December 17.—Colonel A. G. Bayley, C.B.E., D.S.O., returned from sick leave and resumed command of the Battalion.

December 22.—Regimental conference to consider details of carrying out the move to Langenschwalbach.

Instead of taking over fully equipped barracks on arrival, all stores have to be taken from Cologne. These include Beds, Mattresses, Blankets, Tables, Furniture of Messes, Gymnasium, Miniature Range equipment, Institutes, as well as all the Bedding and Cooking equipment of the married families.

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RECORDS OF THE SECOND BATTALION, 1925.

Roll of Officers—January 1, 1925.

Lieut.-Colonel.

W. H. M. Freestun, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Majors.

L. Tunnard.
G. E. Whittall, M.C.
W. G. Tolson, M.C.

Captains.

G. F. Plowden, M.C.
W. L. Barnard (Depot).
C. R. Horley, M.C.
H. S. Eagle.
T. E. Withington, A.F.C.
C. B. Crawford.
P. Booth.
E. A. Smith, M.C.

Lieutenants.

L. W. Giles, M.C.
W. A. R. Ames (*Adjutant*).
W. T. Yeoman.
W. G. Clarke (A.D.C., G.O.C. Poona).
J. A. Theobalds.
M. T. Stephens.
R. H. Coad, M.M.
K. S. Wootten.
J. Thorne (Depot).
J. E. D. Kilburn (Depot).
E. C. Richards.
R. T. Conant.

2nd Lieutenants.

D. M. O'Connor.
G. C. H. Wykeham.
P. F. Metcalfe.
G. C. Hughes.
K. Bayley.

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Quartermaster.
Lieut. F. Clare, D.C.M.

Regimental Sergeant-Major.
E. J. Smith, D.C.M., M.M.

Bandmaster.
C. Neville.

Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.
H. Hotine.

Orderly Room Sergeant.
Colour-Sgt. G. Giles.

ATTACHED.

2nd Lieut. L. J. G. Showers. 2nd Lieut. L. Younghusband.

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COMPANIES OF THE SECOND BATTALION.—JANUARY 1, 1925.

Coy.	Company Commander.	2nd in Command.	Platoon Commanders.	Coy. Sgt.-Major.	C.Q.M.Sgt.
A.	Major W. G. Tolson, M.C.	Captain C. R. Horley, M.C.	Lieut. K. S. Wootten. Lieut. R. T. Conant. 2nd Lieut. K. Bayley.	Lay, D.C.M., M.M.	North, M.M.
B.	Captain T. E. Withington, A.F.C.	Captain H. S. Eagle.	Lieut. L. W. Giles.	Bailey, D.C.M.	Barlow, M.M.
C.	Captain G. F. Plowden, M.C.	Captain C. B. Crawford.	Lieut. W. T. Yeoman. Lieut. M. T. Stephens. 2nd Lieut. G. C. H. Wykeham, 2nd Lieut. P. F. Metcalfe.	Watts, D.C.M.	Prenton.
D.	Major G. E. Whittall, M.C.	Captain E. A. Smith.	2nd Lieut. G. C. Hughes.	Older, M.M.	Woodford, M.M.
H.Q. Wing.	Captain P. Booth. Lieut. R. H. Coad, M.M.	——	——	——	Benford, M.M.

Machine Gun Officers: Lieut. E. C. Richards and 2nd Lieut. D. M. O'Connor. Signal Officer: Lieut. J. A. Theobalds.

Musketry: Coy. Sgt.-Major Pocock.

D

STRENGTH OF SECOND BATTALION, JANUARY, 1925.

Officers	28
Warrant Officers Class I and II	8
Sergeants	37
Corporals	38
Buglers	16
Privates	738
Total ..	865

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SUMMARY OF SECOND BATTALION DIARY.

January 1.—A Proclamation Parade was held in Rawalpindi.

January 4.—The Regiment marched from Rawalpindi to Rewat preparatory to taking part in the 13th Brigade Group Manœuvres in the Salt Range.

January 11.—The Regiment arrived at Khewra.

January 14.—Mountain Warfare Manœuvres began.

January 19.—Manœuvres ended.

January 21.—The Regiment returned to Rawalpindi from Khewra by train.

January 24.—Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Freestun, C.M.G., D.S.O., joined the Regiment and assumed command.

January 30.—Colonel-Commandant H. L. Knight, C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the 12th Indian Infantry Brigade, carried out the annual inspection.

February 11.—Major-General Sir L. R. Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., commanding Rawalpindi District, inspected the Regiment.

February 12.—The Advance Party proceeded to Razmak.

February 18.—The Regiment left Rawalpindi for Razmak.

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February 19.—The Regiment arrived at Mari-Indus, and half the Regiment proceeded to Bannu.

February 21.—The remainder proceeded to Bannu.

February 23.—The Regiment marched to Saidgi.

February 24.—The Regiment marched to Idak.

February 25.—The Regiment marched to Thal.

February 26.—The Regiment marched to Damdil.

February 27.—The Regiment marched to Razani.

February 28.—The Regiment arrived at Razmak and took over from the 1st Battalion the Royal Berkshire Regiment.

March 1.—Lieut. E. C. Richards took over the duties of Adjutant from Lieut. W. A. R. Ames, whose tenure of that appointment expired on February 28.

March 4.—Information received that Lieut. R. D. Winsloe had been permitted to resign his commission and had been appointed to a commission in the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from January 31, 1925.

March 10.—The Regiment as part of the Brigade Column opened the road downstream (near Sector).

March 15.—A Regimental Rifle Meeting was held which included intersection and platoon competitions.

March 16.—Information received that 2nd Lieut. C. L. C. Ward had been posted to the Regiment on first appointment.

March 18.—The Regiment, as part of the Brigade Column opened the road downstream.

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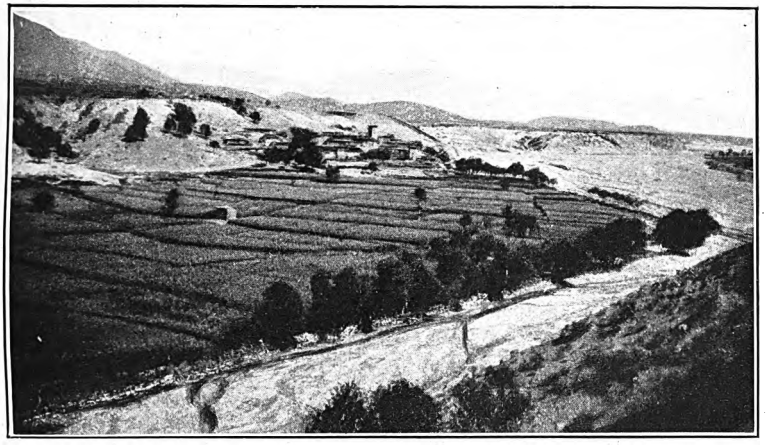
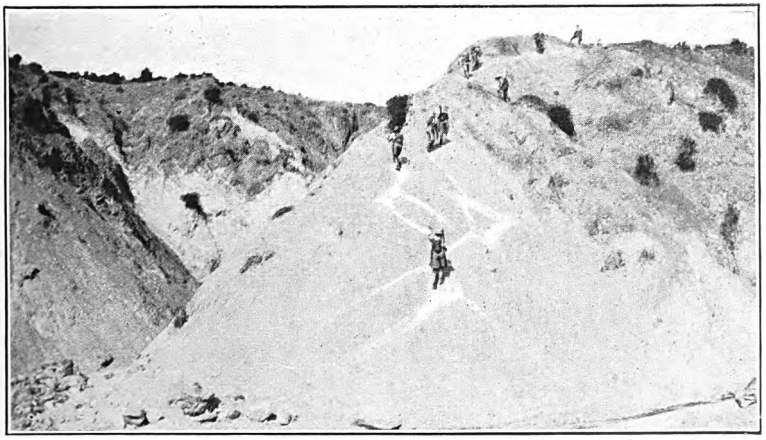


SHINKI VILLAGE, ABOUT THREE MILES BELOW RAZMAK.



A PIQUET NEARING THE TOP DURING ROAD-OPENING.

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March 19.—An order was issued that cap badges would not be worn on manœuvre parades whilst in Waziristan.

March 23.—Report received from Crocus Piquet that the wire had been cut during the night. A Véry Light was fired, but it was impossible to see the target in time.

March 26.—The Commanding Officer delivered a lecture on the "Theory of Rifle Fire," to prospective candidates for N.C.O.'s examination.

March 27.—Lecture and Demonstration of Co-operation with artillery by the 119th Pack Battery, R.A.

2nd Lieut. C. L. C. Ward reported his arrival and was posted to B Company.

March 29.—Lieut. W. A. R. Ames granted nine months' leave to the United Kingdom, with effect from April 19, 1925 or date of availing.

March 30.—No. 5377687, Pte. Nurdin, of A Company, was accidentally shot by the sentry at Duncan's Piquet. A message was received at 9 p.m., stating that this soldier had been shot, and an ambulance was sent with a Khassadar escort, but he died on the way back.

March 31.—A Memorial Service was held on the Football Ground for the late Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Rawlinson of Trent, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

April 1.—A Regimental system of messing came into force. Waziristan Concessions, including free rations for Officers and private servants, and extra

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messing allowance for other ranks, take effect from this date.

April 2.—The funeral of the late Pte. Nurdin took place at 10 a.m.

April 8.—The Regiment as part of the Brigade Column opened the road downstream.

April 11.—A Proclamation Parade was held to proclaim the Acting Viceroy. The Regiment was represented by 100 rank and file of C Company and both Colours.

April 12.—Easter Sunday. Divine Service was not held on account of fighting breaking out between Mahsuds and Wazirs near the Lower Camp. B and D Companies and 1 Sub-section of Machine Guns were sent out at 10.30 a.m. After some hesitation both Mahsuds and Wazirs withdrew.

The Regiment was detailed to find two new piquets which were garrisoned by C Company.

April 15.—The Regiment as part of the Brigade Column opened the road downstream. During the retirement there was much delay in the withdrawal of Peacock Piquet, who stated that they could not see the new Regimental Flag. The piquet was finally recalled by the Company Commander who rode over. On leaving the piquet position 4 shots were fired from the ridge behind. No one was hit.

April 23.—The Regiment (less B Company) opened the road downstream.

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April 24.—The Regiment (less B and C Companies) formed part of a Column operating towards Spinkamar to erect boundary cairns.

May 9.—Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Freestun, C.M.G., D.S.O., assumed command of the 7th Indian Infantry Brigade.

Major G. E. Whittall, M.C., took over command of the Regiment.

May 14.—Major W. G. Tolson, M.C., took over command of the Regiment.

May 17.—The Regiment stood by from 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., on account of fighting taking place between Mahsuds and Wazirs.

May 18.—Fighting broke out between the Mahsuds and Wazirs, between the Mahsud and Wazir Serais, at about 6.15 p.m. The Alarm sounded and the Regiment (less A Company) paraded and doubled to No. 3 Gate, where the 119th Pack Battery was shelling both Mahsuds and Wazirs impartially. A Sub-section of the Regiment's Vickers' Guns was brought into action and opened fire. The Regiment then moved to No. 1 Gate, and at about 7 p.m. moved out to clear the ground. This was carried out at 7.40 p.m., and the Regiment returned to camp. Number of casualties, 2 slightly wounded; 1 N.C.O. being hit by a splintered stone in the forehead and 1 man being knocked over by a ricochet. 1,264 rounds of S.A.A. were fired.

Major G. E. Whittall, M.C., took over the duties of D.A.A.G. Rawalpindi District on May 16.

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May 20.—The Regiment (less B Company) opened the road downstream. It was very hot and there were several cases of heat exhaustion.

May 22.—West White Ridge Piquet was handed over to the 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles; Scrub Piquet was taken over from the 3-11th Sikhs. Duncan's Piquet was fired on during the night but there were no casualties.

May 25.—The Regiment formed part of a Column operating up the Sirdar Algad Nullah to Mamu China to leave a party of coolies at the water piquet.

Duncan's and Reading Piquets handed over to the 4-1st Punjab Regiment.

May 26.—On the night of the 24th, Crocus Piquet was attacked and the wire cut. Duncan's and Toc Piquets were also fired at but there were no casualties.

B Company opened the road as far as the Shora Nullah to escort some Mahsud Maliks.

May 27.—Reservoir Piquet taken over from the 4-1st Punjab Regiment. Information received that Captain G. F. Plowden, M.C., would be cross-posted to the 43rd Light Infantry from date of joining to fill an existing vacancy, and would sail by the first available public opportunity in the trooping season 1925-1926 (W.O. Letter No. P/433/3 A.G.2 (O) dated April 24, 1925).

May 29.—The Regiment as part of the Brigade Column opened the road as far as Nairobi. Harper's Column passed through. Left camp at 6 a.m. and returned at 6.30 p.m. No shots fired.

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May 30.—Narakai I and II Piquets handed over to the 3-11th Sikhs. Pte. Winter of A Company, wounded in the thigh during road protection duties.

General Skeen interviewed all Officers.

No. 5376694, Pte. Day, died of dysentery.

May 31.—Funeral of the late Pte. Day.

June 3.—The King's Birthday.

There was no parade and the day was as far as possible observed as a holiday, but there were only about 3 platoons not on duty.

June 7.—A Column consisting of the 52nd Light Infantry, 3-11th Sikhs, 2-12th F.F. Regiment (Sikhs), 1-2nd K.E.O. Gurkha Rifles and technical troops moved out at 5 a.m. to destroy Mamu Sar Kot. The Regiment was in reserve. The Kot was blown up at 11.45 a.m. and the Regiment was back in camp by 12.30 p.m.

June 17.—The Regiment (less A and B Companies) opened the road downstream as far as Tauda China village, returning to camp at 12 noon.

June 18.—Waterloo Day. A Gymkhana was held on the Aerodrome.

June 26.—The Regiment (less A Company) opened the road downstream.

June 30.—The Regiment (less A Company) opened the road downstream.

July 4.—A Rifle Meeting was held.

July 8.—Information received that Lieut. R. H. Coad, M.M., had been granted a "pass" certificate and 2nd place at the Army School of Education, Belgaum.

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July 12.—Divine Service held in the Cinema.

July 14.—The Regiment (less D Company) opened the road downstream.

August 15.—Lieut. and Adjutant E. C. Richards proceeded on four months' leave to the United Kingdom. Captain C. B. Crawford took over the duties of Acting Adjutant.

August 28.—A column consisting of the Regiment and the 3-11th Sikhs reconnoitred the hills from Bare Patch to Green Dome.

August 31.—Lieut. J. A. Theobalds took over the duties of Acting Adjutant from Captain C. B. Crawford.

September 2.—Death of 2nd Lieut. D. M. O'Connor, due to a gunshot wound.

September 7.—Information received that Captain T. E. Withington, A.F.C., and Captain E. A. Smith, M.C., had qualified at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi.

September 8.—Information received that Lieut. R. T. Conant had qualified at the Machine Gun School, Ahmednagar.

September 14.—The Regiment carried out a reconnaissance to Bare Patch and back by the Mir Ali Zawar Nullah. The Director of Military Training accompanied the Regiment.

September 20.—The Razmak Horse Show was held. A Regimental Sub-section of Vickers' Guns won 1st prize for turn-out.

September 21.—A Brigade Tactical Exercise without troops was held.

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September 28.—Lieut. R. H. Coad, M.M., proceeded to Belgaum to take up the appointment of Adjutant and Quartermaster at the School of Education.

September 30.—A Brigade Ceremonial Parade was held, the salute being taken by Colonel-Commandant O. C. Borrett.

October 8.—The Razmak Column carried out a field firing scheme in the neighbourhood of Horseshoe Ridge. The Regiment was right attacking battalion.

October 9.—Yesterday's operations were continued. One Gurkha Rifleman was killed by an explosion representing the demolition of a village. The three pack batteries and section of six-inch howitzers gave some very accurate covering fire.

October 11.—A Regimental Rifle Meeting was held on Bakshi Range.

October 12.—The Regiment and the 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles opened the road downstream as far as Machine Gun Ridge, the Regiment piqueting the 2nd Sector.

October 30.—Lieut. W. T. Yeoman and 34 other ranks left for Chakrata as an Advance Party. Lieut. W. T. Yeoman took over the duties of Station Staff Officer and Executive Officer on arrival.

November 9.—Information received that 2nd Lieut. F. T. Horan had been posted to the Regiment on first appointment.

November 11.—Armistice Day. A Parade was held, the salute being taken by General Sir Claude

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Jacob, the Army Commander. The District Commander was also present. The finals of the Sports were held in the afternoon, the Razmak Inter-Company (British Units) Cup being won by the Headquarter Wing, B Company being 2nd.

November 12.—Information received that Captain K. Horan had been posted to the Regiment from the 43rd Light Infantry.

November 13.—The Regiment carried out a reconnaissance to Bare Patch and back by the Mir Ali Zawar Nullah. Two Officers of the 2-1st Gurkha Rifles and 1 Officer and 10 other ranks of the 1-6th Rajputana Rifles accompanied the Regiment.

November 30.—A Company of the 2-1st Gurkha Rifles were sniped in the Shora Nullah. A Section of C Company which was a piquet in the vicinity covered their withdrawal.

December 3.—A Mahsud and Wazir Jirga which was being held outside the camp was shot up by Mahsud "badmashes" and a Wazir killed. Fighting took place on a small scale, and a Battery was turned on to them. Both sides eventually withdrew, the Wazirs having suffered more casualties.

December 16.—2nd Lieut. F. T. Horan joined on first appointment and was posted to C Company.

December 31.—Major L. Tunnard rejoined from sick leave in the United Kingdom. Captain K. Horan joined the Regiment on posting from the 43rd.

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SECOND BATTALION LETTER, 1925.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

1925 found us still in Rawalpindi and on the verge of manœuvres. The usual Proclamation Parade had barely finished when we set forth for the Salt Range where we were to do Training in Mountain Warfare. Eagle had previously reconnoitred the road and succeeded in making the Advance Party of Quartermaster-Sergeants march about 10 miles farther than the Regiment by taking a short cut. The remarks of the party about short cuts in general, and Eagle's in particular, would have made a bargee blush. Sergeant Fry also distinguished himself by taking a left turn instead of a right and walking for about 15 miles before he discovered he was going in the wrong direction. He finally arrived about 2 a.m., dead beat.

Manœuvres proved to be very realistic, with piquets, perimeter camps, and a very efficient enemy who harried the rear-guard and sniped the camp at night.

In view of the short time before our move to Razmak, Whittall managed to get permission for the Regiment to come back in style in a special train.

Soon after our return we were able to welcome Colonel Freestun who arrived to take over command.

The remaining three weeks were spent in packing up and handing in all our surplus baggage to the store which had been allotted to us in Victoria Barracks, and on February 16 we set out for the frontier prepared for the worst. Bannu was left

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behind on the 23rd, and we started the 70-mile-odd march to Razmak. I think everyone imagined that we should be sniped every night, if not by day as well, but rather to our disappointment (?) not a shot was fired.

The Berkshires seemed very pleased to see us, handed over in record time, and set out for Lahore as hard as they could go. Razmak proved to be not nearly so black as it had been painted, and everyone settled down full of keenness. Life was very strenuous at first, as the Column was out and there was only one other regiment in camp. There were a large number of permanent piquets to garrison and a very long perimeter to be defended, and in addition the road had to be opened downstream twice a week to supply the Column.

Razmak itself is situated right on the boundary between Mahsud and Wazir country, and the plateau of Razmak itself is much coveted by the Mahsud for its good grazing, and is consequently a source of much friction. The slightest incident leads to war between the two tribes and usually takes place just outside the camp, generally ending in the troops setting out to stop the dog fight. Both sides are shelled as a first measure by a Pack Battery. This only seems to encourage the combatants, so a regiment goes out to a flank and puts down a belt of fire between the opposing sides, gradually widening it out until they are out of range of each other. On one occasion the Colonel was walking back from the Range quite peacefully when he found himself in No-Man's-Land. He at first tried to appear unconcerned,

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but as the bullets were getting closer and closer he came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valour. He did 100 yards in record time and hurled himself on to his face in the first available cover, a hole in the ground, only to discover it was already tenanted by a decomposed donkey. Anything was better than that, and one more short rush carried him out of the effective beaten zone.

There was a certain amount of tribal activity round the farther piquets in May. Duncan's, Crocus, and Toc all had their share of sniping and wire cutting, but no damage was done and our only casualty was one man who was accidentally shot by the sentry at Duncan's as he ran into the piquet at night.

Far worse than the activity of the tribesman is the activity of the Waziristan flea. He is more numerous than the sand on the seashore, and his agility is incredible. The dogs were black with them; they got into all clothes and bedding and we spent day and night scratching.

Stephens went off to Ladakh for three months in the summer and succeeded in getting two Ovis Ammon and several other heads, while Eagle, Horley, and Whittall all went to Kashmir at various times and returned with barasingh, ibex, and bear.

At Razmak we have shot all through the season on an average of once a week, with a Company of Gurkhas to beat and for protective purposes. The bag was never very large but we had a lot of fun and a certain amount of much needed exercise.

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The Regiment managed to get polo started on the aerodrome, but when it was a going concern the Club took it over much to our disgust.

Our racing enthusiast, Plowden, was instrumental in starting racing here, and two very successful meetings were held, some photos of which appeared in the "Sporting and Dramatic."

Several Mahsud and Wazir races took place, the only condition being that jockeys should ride unarmed.

Some rather desultory training has been carried out in November and December, duties and various other factors permitting, but proper training is almost impossible here, and there will be a lot of headway to make up when we get to Chakrata.

Christmas on the whole was an enormous success. A Company lost the draw and gallantly found all duties on Christmas and Boxing Days, while the rest of us celebrated. Regimental Headquarters had rather a "wet" time as there were no fewer than twelve messes. The Brigade Photographer, who wears an armlet inscribed B.F., very tactlessly took a photo of the Colonel as he came out of the last room, and rumour has it that the negative was so blurred that it was not worth printing.

Waziristan weather, of which we had heard so much, has been very kind to us, and we have been having glorious sunny days and cold, frosty nights. What January and February have in store for us remains to be seen.

A large number of officers went home on leave during the year and returned all the better for it.

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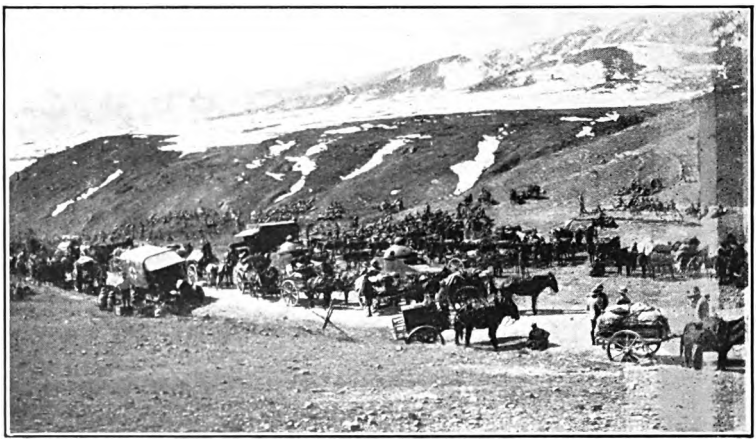

THE HALT AT DUNCAN'S PIQUET.

DUNCAN'S PIQUET BEING RELIEVED.

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Plowden has left us for the 43rd, while we have got Horan and Colvill in exchange. Ward and Horan minor both joined us on first appointment. Coad has at last found a really good billet at the School of Education, Belgaum, as Adjutant and Quartermaster. The death of O'Connor was very sad and cast a gloom over the Mess.

A large number of officers have attended courses during the year, leaving the Regiment very short handed, and we have had rather bad luck as several only escaped getting "Distinguished" by a very narrow margin. Withington passed for promotion, and is well up in sanitation. He now proposes to leave us for France where he says he is going to study the language (?).

We are all looking forward to Chakrata which from all accounts is a very pleasant spot with lots of shooting, a little polo, and the prospect of spending the winter in Dehra Dun with our friends the 2nd Gurkhas, who leave here about three weeks before we do.

I don't think the Foresters need be afraid of not getting a welcome from us here when they arrive to take over in March. They will find very different conditions from those which we found on arrival. All officers and men are now in quarters, and there are dining halls, institutes, ablution rooms, and an Officers' Mess. When we arrived barely half the men could be squeezed into quarters, and the officers and all the remainder were in tents. Our next letter will, I hope, be written under more pleasant conditions.

Yours, 52ND.

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RECORDS OF THE DEPOT,
1925.

Roll of Officers—January 1, 1925.

Major Commanding.
A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O.

Captains.
J. W. Meade.
W. L. Barnard.

Lieutenants.
R. H. Doyne.
J. Thorne.

Acting Adjutant.
Lieutenant J. E. Dunbar Kilburn.

Quartermaster.
Captain F. M. Roberts, M.C.

Depot State, January 1, 1925.

Majs.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff	W.O.s.	Sgts.	Cpls.	Buglrs.	Ptes.	Total
1	2	3	1	3	10	12	3	137	172

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Increase and Decrease.

(January 1 to December 31, 1925.)

Increase.

Joined as Recruits and Re-enlisted Men	245
Joined from Desertion	2
From 1st Battalion	15
From 2nd Battalion	140
Transferred from other Corps	2
Total	404

Decrease.

To 1st Battalion	198
Discharged	71
Deserted	2
Transferred to other Corps	1
Died	2
Transferred to Army Reserve	103
Total	377

Awarded Long Service and Good Conduct Medals, 1925.

5373094 Sgt. R. C. Smith.
5373111 Pte. W. E. Cook.

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DEPOT LETTER, 1925.

With the New Year we welcomed Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Crosbie, of the Rifle Brigade, who arrived with his horse (and dog) to stay at the Depot for hunting. This being the second visit he has paid us, we welcomed an old friend, and hope often to do so again in the future.

Early January witnessed the departure of the 43rd for Germany; and on January 7 a party from the Depot, including Sanderson, Meade, Doyne, Thorne and Kilburn went to Shorncliffe to attend the farewell parade. We also took football and hockey teams down to play them, and both were soundly beaten.

During the 43rd's absence in Germany, certain of their mess property, including the Lea collection of medals, is to be kept at the Depot; the latter will certainly prove a very interesting and decorative trust.

After bidding the 43rd farewell, the remainder of the month passed with few incidents worth chronicling; exceptions were, however, the arrival on January 14, of a large draft of 72 other ranks from the 52nd for "premature transfer" and the presentation, on January 20, of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals, by the G.O.C. South Midland Area, Major-General Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

In February we sent our first draft to the 43rd on the Rhine and a draft of 25 other ranks arrived

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from India from the 52nd for premature transfer to the Reserve.

During March we were glad to see 2nd Lieut. Whinney, 4th Battalion, who visited us on a fortnight's "attachment," and also twelve Territorial N.C.O.s who came for a fortnight's course, from which we hope they profited. March also saw the South Oxfordshire Point-to-Point, with the Regimental Race, which is no doubt referred to elsewhere in this volume, while the first week in April brought us the Rifle Brigade Officers who represented the 2nd Battalion against the 43rd at the Old Berkshire Point-to-Point on the 7th.

From April 10, during Easter leave, the 4th Battalion took over Moore Block and put in three busy days at Winter Training, leaving again on the 13th.

Before passing on, mention must be made of a most interesting lecture on the "Situation in Europe To-day," delivered to the Officers and N.C.O.s by Major B. C. T. Paget. The lecture covered a wide field and was full of information "straight from the horse's mouth" (but, of course, a very discreet horse!).

May is always a busy month, and this one was no exception, for, for the first time since the War, we were engaged once more in training Reservists; the commencement of the cricket season also entailed a lot of work!

June was begun with a Ceremonial Parade on the King's Birthday (3rd), and towards the end of the month came the Regimental Cricket Week

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(June 20—24), the Regimental Day, and the Officers' Dance.

Most of July and the first weeks of August were very fully occupied in organizing and rehearsing for the Torchlight Tattoo, which took place on the nights of August 12, 13, and 14; as a full account of it is to appear elsewhere it is unnecessary here to go into any detail.

Towards the end of the month (22nd) a draft of 45 other ranks arrived from the 43rd to be fitted out for India, while on the 25th a draft of 64 other ranks arrived from the 43rd for premature transfer to the Reserve. The following T. A. Officers reported for a fourteen days attachment. Lieut. Meggs and 2nd Lieut. Bath, Bucks Battalion; 2nd Lieuts. Barmby, Clarke and Wakeling, 4th Battalion. We were at the same time glad to welcome Major Munn, Cheltenham College, O.T.C. who also completed a fortnight's attachment.

During September we received a visit from Major Spencer Johnson, of the National Savings Association, who lectured to recruits on the subject of saving. As a result, the Depot Savings Association was recommenced. On September 28, Sanderson went to Sheerness to attend a course at the Senior Officers' School.

The ensuing month does not provide much for this letter, though it must be chronicled that the first draft for the 52nd left on the 2nd, and on the 19th a second draft arrived from the Rhine to be fitted out for India.

The first days of November inflicted two severe blows on us. On November 2, the Opening Meet

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of the South Oxfordshire Hounds was to have taken place, but had to be called off the night before owing to an outbreak of "foot-and-mouth." The gloom occasioned by this disappointment was (if possible) deepened by the departure of Barnard, who, a few days later, left us for "leave prior to embarkation," being due to sail for India early in 1926

On November 11—Armistice Day—a short ceremony was held at the Regimental War Memorial, where wreaths were laid on behalf of the 43rd, the 52nd, the Depot, the 4th Battalion, the Bucks Battalion, and the Old Comrades Association. Many private wreaths were also brought by friends of the Regiment.

Lieut. Thorne and the Cadre Platoon represented the Regiment at the ceremony at the Oxford Memorial and laid a wreath on behalf of all ranks. The remainder of the day was observed as a holiday.

On December 1, the second Indian draft left us for Southampton, *en route* to the 52nd. The remainder of the month produced no particular incident, and the year drew to its close with the Married Families Christmas Party, which took place on the 29th, and was as usual, an enormous success.

"DEPOT."

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THE REGIMENTAL DINNER, 1925.

LIST of officers who attended the Annual Dinner at The Trocadero Restaurant, June 19, 1925.

Lieut. W. A. R. Ames.
Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Baines, D.S.O.
Lieut.-Colonel A. J. N. Bartlett, D.S.O.
Captain W. L. Barnard.
Lieut.-Colonel F. T. H. Bernard.
Captain H. T. Birch Reynardson.
Lieut.-Colonel G. Blewitt, D.S.O., M.C.
Group Captain U. J. D. Bourke, C.M.G.
Captain E. T. C. Bower.
Major R. J. Brett, D.S.O.
Air Vice-Marshal H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
E. K. Blyth, Esq.
Captain P. Booth.
Colonel P. T. Clark.
Colonel E. R. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Captain F. W. C. Chippindale.
Brig.-General Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B.
Major-General H. R. Davies, C.B.
Major J. W. D. Davy.
Lieut. R. H. Doyne.
Brig.-General A. J. F. Eden, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Colonel C. H. Frith, C.B.E.
Lieut. L. W. Giles, M.C.
Lieut. J. P. A. G. Graham.
Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Major C. F. Henley.
Group Captain F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O.
F. C. Holland, Esq.
Lieut. K. S. Jefferson.
Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Keyworth.

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Lieut. J. E. Dunbar Kilburn.
Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Luard.
Major G. F. Mockler.
Colonel A. C. Money.
Captain J. W. Meade.
Lieut.-Colonel G. S. F. Napier.
Lieut.-Colonel R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Major J. L. Portal, D.S.O.
Major J. J. Powell.
Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Paske, D.S.O.
Captain E. A. Packe, M.B.E., D.F.C.
Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Ruck Keene, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Major L. F. Scott.
Colonel F. H. Stapleton, C.M.G.
Major R. Stephens.
Major A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O.
Captain H. E. F. Smyth, M.C.
Major G. W. Titherington.
Captain R. H. G. Tatton.
Major L. Tunnard.
Lieut. J. Thorne.
Lieut. J. A. Theobalds.
Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Watt.
R. D. Winsloe, Esq.
Captain E. H. Whitfeld, M.C.

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WEAPON TRAINING, 1925.

First Battalion.

The Annual Range Courses were fired on the Urbach Rifle Ranges during the months of May and August.

During both these periods the weather was excessively hot and most trying to the troops, with the result that averages did not quite reach the standard that had been hoped for. Nevertheless the results obtained were more than satisfactory and gained for the Battalion complimentary remarks from the Brigade Commander in the Annual Weapon Training Report.

The results were :—

Rifle Average.—122·30 (10·67 higher than 1924).
Lewis Gun Average.—181·70 (27·65 higher than 1924).
Revolver.—Eighty-seven were classified.
Machine Gun.—Forty-two fired the Machine Gun Course.

The order of merit of the Companies was as follows :—

A Company	.. ..	140·00	Rifle and Lewis Gun.
B Company	.. ..	136·44	,, ,,
C Company	.. ..	132·20	,, ,,
D Company	.. ..	129·13	,, ,,

Regimental Shot and Highest Score of W.O.s and Sergeants.

No. 5373913, Sgt. S. Burnell, Headquarter Wing, Rifle 173, Lewis Gun 264, Total 437. He accordingly won the A.R.A. Silver Spoon.

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Highest Score of Corporals and Privates:—

No. 5373851, Cpl. (now L.-Sgt.) W. Calver, A Company.
No. 5098366, Pte. Hall, B Company.

They both obtained a total of 391 points and each won an A.R.A. Bronze Badge.

No. 5377373, Pte. Laight, also won an A.R.A. Bronze Badge, having obtained the second highest score of the L.-Cpls. and Ptes., in Table "L."

CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGES.

Rifle Table "L"	Number.	Percentages.
Marksmen	60	26·4
First-class Shots ..	92	40·3
Second-class Shots ..	64	27·3
Third-class Shots—		
Failed in Parts 2 and 4	11	4·7
Partly exercised ..	—	—
Not exercised ..	3	1·3

Lewis Gun Table "L"	Number.	Percentages.
First-class Gunners ..	77	67·5
Second-class Gunners ..	29	25·4
Unqualified—		
Failed in Part 2 ..	5	4·3
Partly exercised ..	—	—
Not exercised ..	3	2·8

MACHINE GUN PLATOON.

The Machine Gun Platoon went into camp at Leidenhausen for a fortnight in April, at war strength for concentration with the other Platoons

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of the Brigade, but the course was fired in August. The Platoon averaged "Marksman's" score. The following are the numbers and percentages.

Marksmen.		1st Class.		Qualified.		Unqual.	
No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	—	—
24	57·14	10	23·8	8	19·4	Nil	Nil

Platoon Average: 306·22.

The 43rd Regimental Rifle Club.

Competitions this year were limited to the Rhine Army Rifle Meeting, and our Regimental Rifle Meeting. Travelling expenses prevented us from sending teams to compete at Bisley.

The Regimental Rifle Meeting this year had unfortunately to be carried out in two periods. This was due to the fact that the Urbach Ranges were some twelve miles away from Cologne, and that our annual musketry course was fired by half a Battalion at a time. The camp was located a couple of miles away from the ranges at a place called Leidenhausen, which being interpreted, means "The Houses of Suffering." It was well named.

C and D Companies and the Headquarter Wing, less the Machine Gun Platoon, held their meeting on June 3, the remainder of the Battalion on August 14. Both days were ideal for shooting and as all the arrangements were prepared and organized by Captain Toye,

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assisted by an energetic committee, it is needless to say that both meetings were an unqualified success.

The results of the Team Matches were as follows:—

i. *Company Shield*—

1st:	B Company	492 points.
2nd:	C Company	459 ,,
3rd:	A Company	438 ,,
4th:	D Company	386 ,,

NOTE.—Firing the same conditions:—

C Company were 2nd in the 1st Army Cup with a total of 784 points.

A Company won the Rhine Army Inter-Company Cup with a total of 492 points.

ii. *Platoon Lewis Gun Match*—

1st:	No. 12 Platoon	192 points.
2nd:	No. 9 Platoon	159 ,,

iii. *The Group Lewis Gun Match*—

1st:	No. 3 Group	96 points.
2nd:	No. 1 Group	84 ,,

iv. *The Platoon Rifle Match*—

1st:	No. 12 Platoon.. ..	230 points.
2nd:	No. 4 Platoon.. ..	223 ,,

v. *Group Rifle Match*—

1st:	No. 4 Group	264 points.
2nd:	No. 2 Group	226 ,,

vi. *The Platoon Cup*—

1st:	No. 12 Platoon.. ..	422 points.
2nd:	No. 9 Platoon.. ..	335 ,,

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vii. *The Group Cup*—

1st: No. 4 Group	.. ..	334 points.
2nd: No. 1 Group	.. ..	281 „

viii. *The Lea Cup*—

1st: Sergeants	.. ..	413 points.
2nd: Officers ..	.. ..	377 „
3rd: Privates	.. ..	363 „
4th: Corporals	.. ..	324 „

Rhine Army Rifle Meeting.

This Meeting was held from August 17 to August 21. After the first two days the weather changed and became most depressing, light very bad and heavy rain.

The Regiment was placed third in the Rhine Army Championship. A Company won the Inter-Company competition and the Regiment made the highest aggregate in the Lewis and Hotchkiss Gun Match. The Regiment won a fair number of prizes in the individual competitions. (See Journal, No. 4.)

The Signallers.

The Signallers began the year with a very satisfactory classification. Twenty-one men classified with an average of 99·5 per cent. of marks.

In May they went into camp at Leidenhausen for Musketry, and from thence they moved to Wahn for field training. Many interesting schemes were carried out in co-operation with the signallers of the Manchester Regiment, one of the schemes

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being used as the basis for the Brigade scheme, which was carried out at the end of June. This gave us a flying start and enabled us to "steal a march" on the other regiments which we were not slow to take advantage of.

In August we were unfortunate in losing five signallers who elected to go prematurely to the Reserve, thus making us short-handed for Brigade and Divisional Training. However, we managed to keep our end up. We had a difficult task during manœuvres as the Regiment was acting as enemy to the remainder of the Rhine Army. The Regiment was consequently operating on a very wide front. But thanks to the loan of Battalion cyclists and a few dispatch riders we managed to survive the test.

This, however, can be easily understood, when it is remembered that Companies (representing Battalions) moved with wonderful rapidity, more than justifying their Light Infantry traditions.

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ATHLETICS, 1925.

First Battalion.

In looking back on 1925, we must admit that, from the point of view of athletics, the year was a disappointing one. We had left Shorncliffe the previous year with an excellent record, and we had hoped to have done even better on the Rhine. But conditions were against us. To start with, the Battalion was split up for most of the summer, some in Cologne, while the remainder were either in camp at Leidenhausen or Wahn. At neither of these camps were there any suitable grounds for a running track, although we did manage to bring off C and D Company sports at Leidenhausen and the Regimental sports at Wahn. It is extraordinary how marquees, flags, and whitewash can transform even an unsuitable piece of ground into something that looks like the real thing.

The Regimental Sports were held on June 14 and 16, the individual events taking place on the first day, the team events for the Inter-Company Cup being competed for on the second. B Company, after a desperate struggle, eventually proved themselves the winners with a total of 65½ points, closely followed by C with a total of 60 points. A Company was third with 44½, while D Company finished with a total of 37.

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The most thrilling event of the afternoon was undoubtedly the Inter-Company Relay Race. The last lap was 400 yards when the B Company man started off with a lead of roughly 50 yards from Bernard who was representing C Company. Consequently, it was almost taken for granted that the race must go to B. Great was the excitement, however, when it was seen that Bernard was simply flying round the ground and overhauling the leader yard by yard. The lead was too great, however, and B Company would have won by a narrow margin, when to everyone's surprise the leader, mistaking the taking-over line for the finishing tape, pulled up and allowed Bernard to pass him on the post, thus winning the race for C Company, by a most brilliant individual effort.

The results of the individual events were:—

100 *Yards.*	220 *Yards.*
Pte. Walters.	Cpl. Dimmock.
440 *Yards.*	1 *Mile.*
2nd Lieut. The Hon. C. B. A. Bernard.	Lieut. J. P. A. Graham.
3 *Miles.*	120 *Yards (Hurdles).*
Lieut. J. P. A. Graham.	Lieut. J. P. A. Graham.
Long Jump.	*Putting the Shot.*
Bandsman Jones.	C.Q.M.S. Clarke.
Throwing the Javelin.	*Throwing the Cricket Ball.*
L.-Cpl. Webb.	L.-Cpl. Webb.
Throwing the Hammer.	*Throwing the Discus.*
C.Q.M.S. Clarke.	Lieut. J. B. Jarvis.

In the Rhine Army Team Championship we were unfortunate. Our difficulties were certainly

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intensified by the fact of our being split up and in camp. Added to that we were unlucky in drawing the outside place for all track events. We finally were placed 4th, the 5th Fusiliers being 1st, Camerons 2nd, and K.S.L.I. 3rd.

In the Rhine Army Individual Championships Graham won the half-mile, Bernard was placed 2nd in the quarter-mile, Cpl. Dimmock was 3rd in the 100 yards, and Pte. Barrett was 3rd in the 3 miles.

Graham and Bernard were selected to represent the Rhine Army *v.* The French and Belgian Armies in the half and quarter-mile respectively (in the mile relay race). This proved an easy victory for the Rhine Army.

In the Army Championships which were held on July 9 and 10, on the new cinder track at Tidworth, the Regiment secured three championships out of thirteen, viz. :—

Throwing the Discus.—Won by Lieut. Jefferson, who threw 117 feet, beating the previous Army record.

The Mile.—Won by Lieut. J. P. A. Graham.

The Half-Mile.—Won by Lieut. J. P. A. Graham. This was run in a strong wind in 2 minutes, and so failed by only 2-5th seconds to beat the Army record.

Lieut. Bernard also went over to compete, but although he ran his quarter-mile in a shade under 53 he was beaten in his heat by the eventual 2nd in the final.

Lieuts. Jefferson and Graham were selected to represent the British Isles against France at Brighton.

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Lieut. Jefferson, although improving upon his throw at the Army Championship meeting a fortnight earlier, was only placed third. Graham ran well in the 1,500 metres race but was unplaced.

Now that the Regiment is once again concentrated, and together at Langenschwalbach, we hope that 1926 will bring us luck, for with the material we now have we feel that we can more than hold our own with any competitors on the Rhine.

Cross-Country Running.

Our first year on the Rhine was not a satisfactory one for cross-country running. Before leaving Shorncliffe, we had tried hard to get a team going; then the move to Cologne prevented us from really getting under way until late in February. The country round Cologne was anything but ideal for this form of sport as it entailed a good deal of running on the roads on the outskirts of the town.

We started off by holding the Inter-Company Race on March 3, running it over about 4½ miles of fairly easy country. B Company proved to be the winners with 164 points, A Company being second with 202, C Company third with 205, and D Company fourth with 248 points. Graham was the individual winner, with Sgt. Lucas second and Pte. James third.

Our next venture was the Rhine Army Race, held a fortnight later. We put in some intensive

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training, but the time was all too short. We should have liked at least another month. The course was over 6 miles of fairly flat country, and considering our training we did well to come out a good fourth, the 85th winning, the Camerons and York and Lancaster Regiment being placed in front of us. Graham was second to Ely of the 85th, while Sgt. Lucas and Pte. James finished seventh and eighth respectively. That was the end of the cross-country season.

Now we have a weekly run each Saturday morning for everyone. We are organized in three packs, which move off at two-minute intervals. By sending up the first five of each pack to take the place of the last five of the pack in front, considerable competition takes place. This system has already brought to light several most promising runners, so we look forward with confidence to putting into the field a really successful team for 1926.

Second Battalion.

Although there were no Regimental Sports this year, athletics have been by no means ignored.

Colonel Freestun ran a most successful Brigade Sports Meeting on Armistice Day. This was divided into two sections—British and Indian. The opposition in the British Section, consisting of the Brigade Gunners and Signals, was not very strong, and the Regiment secured the majority of the events, the Headquarter Wing winning the Cup by a margin of two points from B Company,

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thus keeping the Cup in the Regiment. The following won their events :—

Sgt. Brown, 2nd Lieut. C. L. C. Ward, Regimental Sgt.-Major Smith, Sgt. Dean, Pte. Martin, Cpl. Lyon, Pte. Philpin (Relay), L.-Cpl. Johnson.

The Divisional Sports were held from December 3 to December 7 at Bannu, those gaining places at the Razmak Sports qualifying to represent the Brigade.

At Bannu the British Sports were run as individual sports, open to any British Officers or other ranks qualified to run. The Regiment again did very well at Bannu, the following receiving prizes :—

2nd Lieut. G. G. Hughes, 2nd Lieut. C. L. C. Ward, Sgt. Brown, Pte. Philpin, Regimental Sgt.-Major Smith, Bugler Joyce, L.-Cpl. Bishop. and Company Sgt.-Major Bailey.

Waterloo Day, 1925.

It was found impossible to hold the Annual Athletic Sports on Waterloo Day, owing to the fact that the Regiment was stationed at Razmak, where facilities did not permit them being held. However, a small Gymkhana was held on the Aerodrome, the usual less serious events being included in the programme, such as Musical Chairs on Mules, Officers' and Mule Leaders' Races on Mules, Boat Races and Potato Races, etc. In addition, there were Tent Pegging and a V.C. Race open to the 17th Q.V.O. Poona Horse, and a Tug-of-War open to Native Regiments stationed

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at Razmak; the latter was won by the 45th Sikhs after an excellent struggle against the Sappers and Miners.

During the afternoon the Officers were "At Home" to the Officers of the Station.

The Athletic Trophy for the year April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925, was won by the Headquarter Wing. The following are the points obtained by Companies:—

Event.	A Coy.	B Coy.	C Coy.	D Coy.	H.Q. Wing.
Swimming	5	—	—	—	10
Football	10	21	—	—	35
Hockey	—	10	21	—	35
Bayonet Fencing ..	35	10	—	—	21
Sports	—	10	—	35	21
Cricket	21	35	—	10	—
Cross-Country Run ..	—	10	—	21	35
Boxing	—	35	10	21	—
Total ..	71	131	31	87	157

The following are the results of the Inter-Company Competitions to date for the Athletic Year, April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926:—

Cricket.—1st, Headquarter Wing; 2nd, B Company; 3rd A Company.

Football.—1st, C Company; 2nd, Headquarter Wing; 3rd, D Company.

Bayonet Fencing.—1st, A Company; 2nd, D Company; 3rd, C Company.

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CRICKET, 1925.

First Battalion.

Cricket at Cologne was extremely difficult. The Regiment spent most of the summer in various camps and the grounds provided were worse than a very bad village ground in England. Inter-Company and Platoon games were played, but the actual Inter-Company Competition was not held, which was a very great pity, as the result looked very open. An Inter-Regimental Knock-out Tournament was played and was won by the Regiment.

We drew a bye in the First Round, and in the Second Round defeated the Yorks and Lancaster Regiment by 9 wickets after being 7 runs behind on the First innings. We lost the toss, but owing to some excellent bowling by Pte. Willoughby, we were soon in a good position, their seventh wicket falling with only 18 runs scored. They were eventually all out for 66, Pte. Willoughby taking 6 wickets for 22 runs. We made a disastrous start, from which we did not recover and were all out for 59. Eyston, 25, and Sgt. Mitchell, 12, alone reaching double figures. The York and Lancs. did little better in their second innings, their total reaching 73, after being 45 for 8. Pte. Willoughby, 6 for 26, again bowled very well. Left with 81 to win, we again started badly, the first wicket falling with the score at 4, but between them Stevens and Smyth knocked

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off the runs without being separated. Smyth, 26, played a very steady innings and Stevens, 59, after a careful start, punished the bowling very heavily. The fielding in both innings was very keen and Sgt. Dudley kept wicket excellently.

In the Semi-final we played the Royal Artillery, and a very interesting and hard-fought game ended in a win for the Regiment by 6 wickets. We lost the toss and fielded first. Two wickets for 2 runs in the first 2 overs was a very good start, but the Artillery recovered and eventually made 131. Graham took 5 wickets for 31. Stevens 39 and Eyston 33, gave us a really good start, the first wicket falling at 66. An appalling collapse ensued, 8 wickets being down with the score at 126. Luckily the last 2 wickets both made runs and our score reached 150. L.-Cpl. Rawlings, 20, and Pte. Willoughby, 19, both played extremely useful innings.

The Artillery were left three-quarters of an hour's batting on the first evening and getting 3 of their wickets for 36, we were left in a very good position. Next day Lieut. Maxwell played a very good innings, making 67 and they totalled 173, leaving us 155 to win. Thanks to an excellent all-round innings by Stevens, who made 81 not out, and steady batting by L.-Cpl. Millett, 28, and Graham, 22, we made the runs for the loss of 4 wickets. Sgt. Dudley again kept wicket very well, only allowing 2 byes in the second innings.

The K.S.L.I. had caused a mild sensation in the other Semi-final, by defeating the West Yorks,

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who were very hot favourites and were expected by many to prove the winners of the Competition. We lost the toss for the third time in succession, and the first hour's cricket proved disastrous. Graham strained his back after he had bowled 3 overs, and shortly afterwards Eyston broke a small bone in his finger, stopping a hard off drive, and at lunch time on the first day things looked bad. L.-Cpl. Millett bowled extremely well and his 7 wickets only cost 32 runs, the K.S.L.I. making 108. Our batting again failed and we were outed for 105; Stevens again saved the situation, making 49. In their second innings the K.S.L.I. collapsed, L.-Cpl. Millett again being responsible. His 6 wickets cost only 35 runs, making a total of 13 for 67 for the match. Left with 83 to win, Stevens, 28, and Bandmaster Smith, 25, soon put us in a very strong position, the first wicket falling with 49 on the board, and the runs were knocked off for the loss of 2 wickets. The fielding was very keen all through and it was a very enjoyable match.

During manœuvres the Regiment played the Rest of the Rhine Army, and were given a very sound beating. The conditions were against cricket both days. It was bitingly cold and rained on and off; this was a pity, as most probably we should have done a great deal better under normal conditions.

The Regimental Team in the Final was:— Stevens, Eyston, Graham, Smyth, Bandmaster Smith, L.-Cpl. Millett, Pte. Willoughby, Sgt. Dudley, L.-Cpl. Rawlings, Cpl. Mitchell, Sgt.

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Ponting, and R.S.M. Whitton. Stevens, with an average of 42, headed the batting averages and L.-Cpl. Millett, 28 wickets for 323 runs, the bowling averages.

The wicket keeping of Sgt. Dudley was one of the most valuable assets to our side. In the 5 Regimental matches he caught 7 and stumped 8. He let very few byes and his work on the leg side was at times first-class. The ground fielding, on the whole, was very good and special mention must be made of Smyth, Cpl. Mitchell, and L.-Cpl. Rawlings, who all saved a lot of runs.

The question of a ground at Langenschwalbach is a very difficult one, but we are hoping to find one and to win the Rhine Army Cricket again this year.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Batsman's Name.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Total Runs.	Average.
Stevens	10	2	342	42·75
Eyston	8	0	158	19·75
Bandmaster Smith ..	4	0	63	15·75
L.-Cpl. Millett	9	1	102	12·73
L.-Cpl. Rawlings	7	0	82	11·71
Smyth	7	2	44	8·80

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler's Name.	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Average.
L.-Cpl. Millett	114	22	323	28	11·53
Graham	53	16	139	9	15·44
Pte. Willoughby	123	25	356	23	15·47
Stevens	91	1	268	14	19·14

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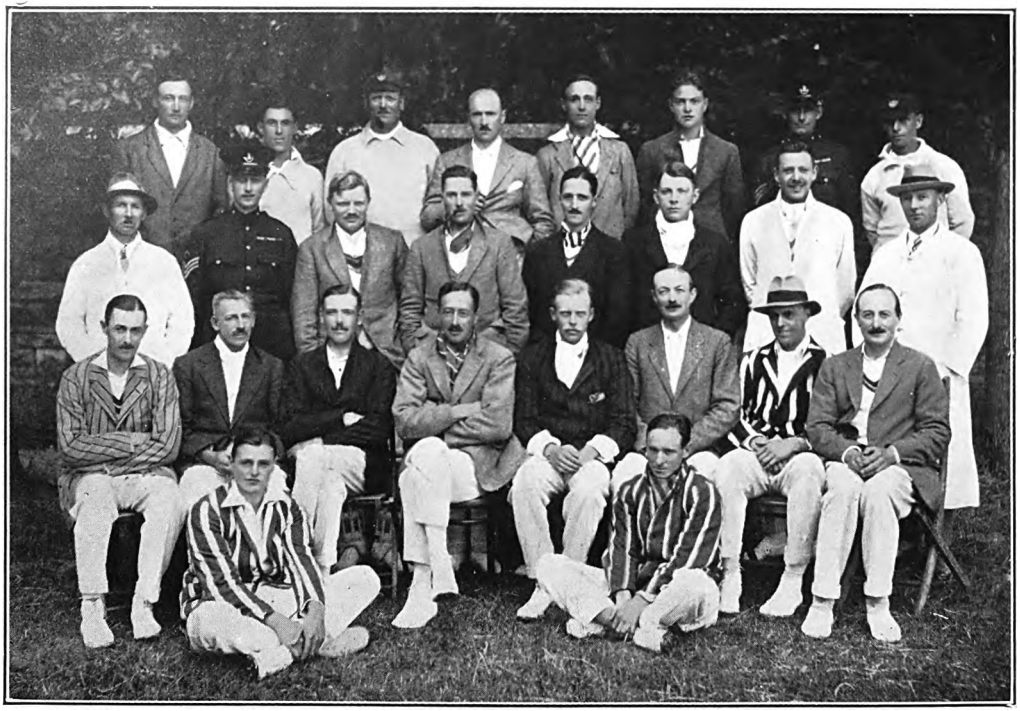

THE REGIMENT *v.* MAJOR S. E. ASHTON'S XI.

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Cricket at The Depot, 1925.

The 1925 Cricket Season started under unusually favourable conditions, with a very full fixture card and the ground in almost perfect condition, thanks to Pte. Twynham (and mule).

Although perhaps we lacked any very brilliant performer, we could boast a number of steady reliable cricketers in our team. Undoubtedly our greatest weakness was our bowling.

Cpl. Barker proved himself to be the mainstay of the side. He started the season with a brilliant century against Great Haseley, and maintained a high average throughout the whole season. He also bowled for us very successfully. A very keen cricketer, and I think I am right in saying that he was one of the few members of the team who never missed a match.

Mr. Grant was also a source of great support, and heads the batting averages. He also deserves special mention for his fielding, which was at all times very smart. He frequently helped us considerably with his bowling.

Captain Barnard batted very steadily throughout the season. He plays with a beautifully straight bat, and deserves better luck than he got.

Behind the stumps, Colour-Sgt. Smith saved us a lot of runs.

Among the bowlers, Lieut. Doyne was the most successful. He bowled steadily throughout the season, and kept very good length.

L.-Cpl. Cox bowled well, especially towards the end of the season.

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In spite of the weather, which was unsettled to say the least, we had quite a good season, and although we were compelled to scratch several matches for various reasons, we played some 34 games, out of which we won 15, lost 14, and drew 5.

The principal averages are attached.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Batsman's Name.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Highest Score.	Total Runs.	Average.
Mr. E. Grant	26	3	79	738	32·08
Cpl. Barker	38	5	101*	1,005	30·45
Pte. Salter	29	1	95	481	17·17
Lieut. J. E. D. Kilburn ..	19	—	123	294	15·47
Capt. W. L. Barnard ..	28	3	79*	346	13·84
Colour.-Sgt. Smith ..	11	1	32	114	11·40
L.-Sgt. Franklin	11	3	22	91	11·37
Pte. Twynham	30	7	41*	235	10·21
L.-Cpl. Cox..	29	4	63	252	9·28
Pte. Jackson	29	6	31*	202	8·79
Lieut. R. H. Doyne ..	18	—	47	106	5·88
Major A. E. Sanderson ..	8	—	17	46	5·75

* Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler's Name.	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Average.
Lieut. R. H. Doyne ..	178·1	33	469	46	10·19
Cpl. Barker	320·2	67	851	81	10·49
L.-Cpl. Cox	263·1	44	781	67	11·65
Mr. E. Grant	107·2	15	430	18	23·88
Pte. Salter	127	17	484	20	24·40

The Regimental Cricket Week.

June 20 to June 24.

Saturday, June 20, was the Regimental Day, and the first day on which the Regiment was "At Home" to the county.

The cricket match was against the Northamptonshire Regiment, who had been stationed with

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the 43rd at Shorncliffe before the latter went to the Rhine. We were very much pleased to have this opportunity of meeting them again. Play commenced at 11.30 a.m., and resulted in a win for the Northamptonshire Regiment by 120 runs. Captain Green played beautiful cricket for his 93 runs, and Lieut. Wetherall, Pte. Davis, and Sgt. Freshwater also batted well.

Captain Stevens (25), Lieut. Eyston (47), and Lieut. Graham (41), gave the Regiment an excellent start and we had 108 on the board for the loss of only 3 wickets. But the remainder of the batsmen failed completely and we were all out for 129. Lieut. Graham took 5 wickets for 66 runs.

I believe this is the first occasion on which we have been beaten by the 48th.

From 3.30 p.m. the Regiment was "At Home" and about 150 people came to tea, which was served in the officers' enclosure. The 43rd Band played. The Sergeants and Corporals were also "At Home" and one hut was put at the disposal of the private soldiers to entertain their friends to tea.

The day was a great success and the weather all that could be desired.

The second day, June 22, we played Major Ashton's XI and were defeated by 71 runs.

S. B. Lee (55) and Mr. Clive (80) were the chief run getters while Plowden (24) also batted well. For the Regiment L.-Cpl. Millett made 76 runs in excellent style and Eyston (25) also batted well. S. B. Lee, who plays cricket for Oxfordshire, got 6 of our wickets for 73 runs. The Regiment was again "At Home" on this occasion, and about 150

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people came to watch the cricket. The 43rd Band played during the afternoon.

On the 23rd the match was against the Bicester Hunt and the Regiment won by 93 runs. Captain Barnard (79 not out), Captain Stevens (38), and Lieut.-Colonel Weatherby (33) were the most successful batsmen, while for the Bicester Hunt, Brooke (39), Colonel Medlicott (25), and C. Palmer (26) all batted well. Brooke took 6 of our wickets for 62 runs, and Pte. Willoughby got 7 wickets for 37 runs.

We were very pleased to see General Eden, General Higgins, Captain Stephens, Colonel Frith, Colonel Stapleton, Captain Holt, and Major Mockler who came over in the afternoon to watch the cricket.

On the 24th we were up against a strong team collected by Major Aubrey Fletcher who won by 5 wickets.

Cpl. Barker (41) and Lieut. Giles (25) batted well, and Lieut. Doyne got 5 wickets for 2 runs, while for Major Aubrey Fletcher's XI, C. W. Rafferty (47) and O. G. Battcock (53 not out) were the most successful batsmen. Brindley took 7 of our wickets for 75 runs.

The weather throughout the week was, on the whole, very kind to us. The first three days were beautiful but the fourth was a cold, raw day not at all the sort of weather one would choose for either playing or watching cricket.

I think that we may safely say that the week was a great success and that both players and spectators thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

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Regimental Cricket Week.

Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry *v.* 48th Regiment of Foot. Played at Cowley Barracks, Oxford, on June 20, 1925.

Innings of 48th Regiment of Foot.

Sgt. Albricht, b Graham	13
Pte. Davis, l.b.w., b Stevens	32
Lieut. Wetherall, c and b Stevens	43
Captain Coldwell, b Willoughby	2
Lieut. Furminger, c Millett, b Graham	6
Sgt. Loveland, b Graham	0
Captain Green, b Graham	93
Captain Hinchcliffe, b Millett	5
C.Q.M.S. Green, b Willoughby	5
Sgt. Freshwater, c Eyston, b Graham	31
Pte. Brown, not out	3
Extras : b, 6; l.b., 6; no balls, 4	16
Total	249

Innings of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

Captain Stevens, c and b Furminger	25
Captain Eyston, b Furminger	47
Mr. Grant, b Furminger	41
Bandmaster Smith, c Freshwater, b Furminger	3
Mr. Giles, c Coldwell, b Wetherall	6
Lieut.-Colonel Weatherby, b Wetherall	0
L.-Cpl. Millett, b Furminger	1
Captain Smyth, b Weatherall	1
Mr. Graham, l.b.w., b Wetherall	0
Pte. Willoughby, b Furminger	0
Sgt. Dudley, not out	0
Extras: l.b., 5	5
Total	129

BOWLING.

Innings of 48th Regiment of Foot.

Mr. Graham	took	5	wickets for	66	runs.
L.-Cpl. Millett	,,	1	,, ,,	71	,,
Pte. Willoughby	,,	2	,, ,,	53	,,
Captain Stevens	,,	2	,, ,,	43	,,

Innings of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Mr. Furminger	took	6	wickets for	46	runs.
Sgt. Freshwater	,,	0	,, ,,	50	,,
Mr. Wetherall	,,	4	,, ,,	28	,,

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Second Day.

Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry *v.* Major S. E. Ashton's XI. Played at Cowley Barracks, Oxford, on June 22, 1925.

Innings of Major Ashton's XI.

Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Weatherby, b Millett	0
Major A. J. Muirhead, c Stevens, b Millett	5
S. B. Lee, b Whitton	55
R. E. Plowden, b Doyne	24
J. Clerke Brown, b Whitton	10
J. E. A. Bye, st. Dudley, b Whitton	16
W. R. C. Bye, b Whitton	0
P. J. Clive, c Barker, b Stevens	80
F. M. Brooks, run out	16
E. W. Weatherby, l.b.w., b Stevens	10
S. E. Ashton, not out	1
Extras: b, 16; l.b., 2; wides, 1; n.b., 2	21
Total	238

Innings of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Captain Stevens, c W. R. C. Bye, b Lee	9
Captain Eyston, l.b.w., b Plowden	25
Lieut. Graham, c Clive, b Lee	18
Lieut. Giles, b Lee	1
L.-Cpl. Millett, c J. E. A. Bye, b Lee	76
Cpl. Barker, c Clive, b Lee	6
Captain Barnard, b Lee	1
Captain Smyth, c J. T. Weatherby, b C. Brown	0
Lieut. Doyne, c W. R. C. Bye, b Clive	12
Sgt. Dudley, not out	3
R.S.M. Whitton, b Clive	2
Extras: b., 10; l.b., 1; n.b., 3	14
Total	167

BOWLING.

Innings of Major Ashton's XI.

R.S.M. Whitton took 4 wickets for 35 runs.

Innings of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

S. B. Lee took 6 wickets for 73 runs.

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Third Day.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry *v.* Bicester Hunt. Played at Cowley Barracks, Oxford, on June 23, 1925.

Innings of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Captain Stevens, b Brooke	38
Captain Eyston, b Brooke	10
Mr. Grant, c and b Brooke	17
L. C. Millett, b Palmer	5
Lieut.-Colonel Weatherby, b Brooke	33
Cpl. Barker, b Brooke	0
Captain Barnard, not out	79
Lieut. Doyne, b Brooke	0
Pte. Willoughby, c Palmer, b Payne	0
Sgt. Dudley, l.b.w., b Shouler	22
R.S.M. Whitton, b Palmer	8
Extras: b, 57; w., 1; n.b., 1	59
Total	271

Innings of Bicester Hunt.

R. Brooke, b Willoughby	39
C. Shouler, b Willoughby	2
Captain Hay, b Willoughby	9
Captain Mildmay, b Willoughby	10
G. Passmore, c Eyston, b Willoughby	16
R. Payne, st. Dudley, b Whitton	3
Lord Chesham, b Willoughby	4
G. Aspillaga, not out	8
Colonel Medlicott, st. Dudley, b Willoughby	25
C. Palmer, b Stevens	26
Colonel Bernard, b Whitton	9
Extras: b, 21; l.b., 5; n.b., 1	27
Total	178

BOWLING.

R. Brooke took 6 wickets for 62 runs.

Captain Barnard hit 12 fours.

Pte. Willoughby took 7 wickets for 37 runs.

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Fourth Day.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry *v.* Gentlemen of Buckinghamshire. Played at Cowley Barracks, Oxford, on June 24, 1925.

Innings of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Captain Stevens, b Raffety	9
Bandmaster Smith, b Brindley	13
Mr. Grant, c Raffety, b Brindley	16
Captain Eyston, b Brindley	15
Captain Barnard, c Brindley, b Raffety	0
L.-Cpl. Millett, c Battcock, b Brindley	0
Lieut. Giles, b Brindley	25
Cpl. Barker, c Trevor, b Raffety	41
Lieut. Doyne, b Brindley	0
Pte. Willoughby, b Brindley	17
Sgt. Dudley, not out	6
Extras: b, 5	5
Total	147

Innings of the Gentlemen of Buckinghamshire.

S. L. Trevor, c Willoughby, b Millett	0
G. Webb, b Willoughby	4
C. V. Raffety, b Willoughby	47
R. W. B. Fuller, l.b.w., b Millett	21
O. G. Battcock, not out	53
R. A. V. Prendergast, run out	7
W. B. Franklin, c Dudley, b Doyne	16
W. T. Brindley, b Doyne	0
H. James, b Doyne	1
Pte. Salter, c Stevens, b Doyne	0
G. E. George, l.b.w., b Doyne	0
Extras: b, 17; l.b., 1	18
Total	167

BOWLING.

W. T. Brindley took 7 wickets for 75 runs.

Lieut. R. H. Doyne took 5 wickets for 2 runs.

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FOOTBALL, 1925.

First Battalion.

The conditions on the Rhine were exactly opposite to what we had been accustomed to at Shorncliffe. The grounds out here are barrack squares and consequently very fast. It took us some time to get accustomed to the altered conditions. We were allowed to enter the League and take the place of the 60th, whom we had relieved. Altogether we played 11 matches, won 4, lost 5, and drew 2. Cpl. Arnold joined in March, and strengthened the forward line, while Bandsman Gould, Pte. Cooke, L.-Cpl. Mahon, and Pte. Miller did good work and played in practically every match.

The Inter-Company Cup was played for in March. The final was played between A and C. C Company after an excellent game finally came out the winners by 3 goals to nil.

Second Battalion.

The Regiment won the Wazir Force British Football Cup. The Tournament took place at Bannu at the beginning of December.

Semi-Final.

52nd Light Infantry, 3 goals.
C Divisional Signals, 2 goals.

Final.

52nd Light Infantry, 5 goals.
10th Pack Battery R.A., 1 goal.

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Football at the Depot, 1924–1925.

The season was started under great difficulties at the Depot, as we had lost a number of our best players, including Sgt. Bull, Ptes. Marshall, Millet, and Stimpson, the last named of whom scored 40 goals in League matches last season.

We entered this year for two Leagues—The City Junior League, and the County Junior League. We also entered for the Junior Shield.

In the Junior Shield we were drawn against Thame in the first round, and soundly defeated them by 7 goals to nil, our team playing an extraordinarily good game. In the second round, however, we found ourselves up against Oakley and Chinnor, and were defeated by 8—2. As this team, which was an extra heavy one, got into the final for the Shield, we felt that we had not disgraced ourselves.

In the two Leagues we were more lucky, and finished third in both events, though we are sorry to have to own that this success was largely due to the prevalence of 'flu round Oxford, which compelled several of our opponents to scratch to us, we having an almost unlimited reserve upon which to draw.

Although the final result may be considered satisfactory from our point of view, we feel that the season 1924–25 has rather "fizzled out," and hope for better fun next season.

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HOCKEY.

First Battalion.

When we arrived in Cologne at the end of January 1925, we were too late to enter for the Rhine Army Knock-out Competition, but were able to play in the League. This League had been going on since October, and there were about fifteen Units in it. We had to play them all twice within two months, and considering that we were new to the hard barrack square ground and had to play two or three matches in a week, we did very creditably in finishing fourth.

During the 1925–26 season, there has not been a League, but we managed to raise a good number of fixtures and our first team was not beaten until December 21, when we had to turn out without several of our regular players and went down badly before the Shropshire Light Infantry, who have a good side and won the Knock-out Competition and the League last season.

We still have to rely mainly upon the old hands. One of our opponents referred to us pleasantly as the "Old Sweats'" team, and considering that the average service of our backs and half-backs on that occasion was 19 years, we cannot very well object to it!

The following have played for the Regimental Team :—

Captain Smyth, Captain Packe, Lieut. Jarvis, Lieut. Graham, Lieut. Amherst, Bandmaster Smith,

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Company Quartermaster-Sgt. Bull, Colour-Sgt. Ridgway, Sgt. Dudley, Sgt. Ponting, Sgt. Finch, Sgt. Piper, L.-Cpl. Collingbourne, Pte. Sadler, Bandsman Jones, and Pte. Millett.

A list of results is given below.

RESULT OF REGIMENTAL HOCKEY MATCHES, SEASON 1925–26.

October	3	*v.* R.A.O.C.	Won	1—0
„	7	*v.* 5th Fusiliers	„	4—1
„	10	*v.* 1st Bn. Manchester Regiment	„	12—1
„	17	*v.* 2nd Bn. Cameron Highlanders	„	3—0
„	21	*v.* Royal Ulster Rifles	Drew	0—0
„	24	*v.* Royal Engineers	Won	10—0
„	28	*v.* Royal Army Signals ..	„	8—1
„	31	*v.* 2nd Bn. K.S.L.I.	„	5—2
Nov.	4	*v.* 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	„	5—1
„	17	*v.* 5th Fusiliers	„	4—0
„	21	*v.* R.A.O.C.	Drew	3—3
Dec.	21	*v.* 2nd Bn. K.S.L.I.	Lost	0—8

The Inter-Company Hockey Competition of 1924–25 produced some keen matches, but B Company were rather in a class by themselves.

Result of Inter-Company Hockey Competition, 1924–25 :—

Semi-Final.

B Company beat C Company, 2—1.
D Company beat A Company, 3—1.

Final.

B Company beat D Company, 10—3.

Several matches at the beginning of November and the beginning of December had to be scratched owing to the snow.

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The prospects of playing hockey at Langanschwalbach do not appear to be too bright. Owing to the nature of the country and the snow we shall have difficulty in finding a ground. If that difficulty can be overcome, we should have a very good, even Inter-Company Competition this year, and should be able to produce a team which will perform creditably in the Rhine Army Competition.

Hockey at the Depot, 1924–25.

Prior to this season, little or no hockey was played at the Depot, and it is largely due to Lieut. Thorne that we have a team now. We are fast improving and hope to have a longer fixture list next season.

The first match of the season was against Morris Motors, and the Depot was rather badly beaten. However, a large number of the regular players were away playing football.

We again lost badly to the Depot Royal Berkshire Regiment. It was quite a good game, but the Berkshires were infinitely the better team.

In our next match, against the Kestrels Club, we were more successful, the score being 3 all.

The return match against the Depot Royal Berkshire Regiment was a very good game indeed, and it was only in the last ten minutes of the game that they scored their goals. The Depot team was as follows:—Goal, Pte. Webb; Backs, Cpl. Mahon and C.S.M. Berry (A.P.T.S.); Halves, L.-Cpl. Styles, Lieut. Thorne (Capt.), and Pte. Twynham;

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Forwards, Cpl. Barker, Pte. Long, L.-Sgt. Piper, Sgt. Church, and R.Q.M.S. Prior.

We played the Depot Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Warwick. It came on to rain just as the match started, and this made it very difficult for the players to keep their feet, but in spite of this it was a very good game and we all enjoyed ourselves.

We have had a number of games for recruits, and have run several Inter-Recruit-Platoon Leagues for points towards the monthly competition for the Commanding Officer's Clock.

The results of the season's matches are appended.

1924.				
Oct.	25	*v.* Morris Motors	Lost	2—1
Nov.	15	*v.* Morris Motors	Drew	2—2
Dec.	12	*v.* Kestrels Hockey Club ..	Lost	3—1
,,	19	*v.* Depot Royal Berkshire Regt.	,,	7—1
1925.				
Jan.	1	*v.* Kestrels Hockey Club ..	Drew	3—3
,,	9	*v.* 43rd Light Infantry ..	Lost	5—3
,,	13	*v.* Depot Royal Berkshire Regt.	,,	3—0
,,	28	*v.* Depot Royal Warwickshire Reg.	,,	3—2
Feb.	5	*v.* Kestrels Hockey Club ..	,,	4—2

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GOLF.

First Battalion.

In 1919, when the British Army settled down in Cologne, the Golf Course consisted of three small fields in which there were five holes. Beyond these fields were a vast ammunition dump and a bombing school. Parties soon set to work to remove the debris and fill in the trenches, and now the course is one of the best in Germany. It has been made into an eighteen-hole course, and although on the short side, is provided with plenty of difficulties, and during our stay at Cologne has provided a great deal of exercise and amusement to a large number of Officers of the Regiment.

We entered for the Inter-Unit Competition played in October, and were beaten by the ultimate winners—The Royal Engineers—in the first round. Whinney, Stevens, Packe, and Cooke, made up our team. Eyston won the Captain's Cup in April, and Stevens the President's Prize in November.

A Rhine Army Championship was played in October, and was won by Stevens, who defeated Captain Aitken, R.E., by 6 and 5 in the final.

There is a course of sorts at Langenschwalbach, but up to the present time it has not been played on, as it has either been flooded or covered with snow.

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TENNIS.

First Battalion.

Musketry during May and July and training in June, followed by manœuvres in August, made tennis very difficult for most of us last summer. There were no courts at the various camps and it was over ten miles to the courts at Lindenthal.

An Inter-Unit Doubles Competition was played in September, one pair from each Unit. We were represented by Whinney and Stevens and won fairly easily. After a bye in the first round we beat the R.A.M.C. 2 sets (6—4, 6—3) to 0 in the second round; the R.A.O.C. 2 sets (6—3, 6—2) to 0; and The Royal Ulster Rifles 3 sets to 0 in the final, the scores being (10—8, 6—3, 6—2).

There are some courts at Schwalbach, so we hope for more opportunities for playing this year.

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BOXING.

First Battalion.

Immediately after the return of the Regiment to Cologne after manœuvres, boxing took a very prominent part in the recreational training. Ample opportunities were given boxers to learn the art, and many came forward to take advantage of these opportunities.

Novices Competitions were held and proved most successful in bringing to notice hidden talent, and facilitating the selection of teams for the Rhine Army Boxing Competition.

Our first meeting was held on November 10. Entries were small, partly owing to the number of men away on leave, but also to a great extent to the fact that a competition on these lines had not been held previously. But special mention must be made of the excellent show put up by the boys, largely due to the excellent instruction which had been given by L.-Cpl. Gough. The winners at this meeting were:—Pte. Lewis, D Company; Pte. Hardy, C Company; Pte. Forest, C Company; and boys Shepherd, Pethurst, Lee, and Hobson.

The second competition was held on December 1, with an enormously increased number of entries. This was as successful as the first. The winners were:—Pte. Hardy, C Company, Feather; Pte. Wilson, A Company, Light; Pte. Reeves, D Company, Welter; L.-Cpl. Harcourt, B Company, Middle.

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The next competition to be held was the Rhine Army Individual Novices in which the following entered:—Ptes. James, Lawrence, Haslam, and Forrest; Boys Eaton, Davitt, and Hobson. Boy Eaton fought well and won the Fly-weight, and Boy Davitt also figured in the prize list, being adjudged the best loser in his weight. The other entrants accounted well for themselves but did not reach the finals.

At the Rhine Army Novices Competition, the following were selected to fight for the Regiment:—L.-Cpl. Giles, A Company, Light-weight; L.-Cpl. Harcourt, B Company, Light; Pte. Mahon, A Company, Welter; L.-Cpl. Pottinger, B Company, Light; Pte. Abbotts, Bantam, and Pte. Lee, Fly-weight.

L.-Cpl. Giles showed pluck and spirit, but science had its way and he was beaten in the first round. Pte. Mahon was fighting well in the first round, but was put out by a hard punch to the throat, followed by a blow in the wind. L.-Cpl. Pottinger won his first fight, knocking his man out in the second round, but had bad luck in being knocked out later by an accidental blow from his opponent's elbow. Pte. Abbotts won his first fight and got through to the final, his second opponent being disqualified as being no novice; he was beaten in the final. Pte. Lee was prevented from fighting by the doctor, but his place was adequately filled by Bandsman Fitzgerald, who fought very well in the first round, beating a man with a considerably longer reach and more weight; he was outfought in the final. On the whole,

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the fighting was good and we were unlucky to get only fifth place. Mention should be made of the keenness and energy shown by L.-Cpl. Gough, Headquarter Wing, in training the team.

There now remains to be fought the Rhine Army Competition between teams of three Officers and three boys (a new departure in Rhine Army boxing), the Open Individual (likely to be cancelled owing to time lost in the move), and the Open Team Competition, in which we should do well.

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REGIMENTAL RACE, 1925.

THE Regimental Race for the Orman Challenge Cup, presented by Lieut.-Colonel Guy Blewitt, was held in conjunction with the South Oxfordshire Point-to-Point Meeting at Poppet's Hill, near Stoke Talmage, on March 12, 1925.

It was a bitterly cold day, with occasional snow showers.

In spite of a wet season, the going was sound, and the course an excellent one, all the fences being far more nearly genuine hunting fences than is usually the case at these meetings. Although none were big, they all had to be jumped, and there was no chancing them.

The field of 10 got away to a fairly good start and Toto, Foxtrot, and Eris Crag soon showed in front, Toto setting a smart pace. At the third fence Maureen's girths slipped, so she was pulled up. Going down to the water, Erigal moved up to the first division, and joined Bishop. This order was maintained till the fence before the double, where St. Munchin parted company with his jockey.

Coming to the water a second time, Foxtrot was in front, and Toto was beginning to tire, but Eris Crag and Erigal, who was coming to his horses, were going strong.

At the bottom of the hill, the leaders were beginning to race, and nothing except Eris Crag, Toto, Foxtrot, and Erigal was in the picture.

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Buttevant came to grief at the last fence but one, and soon after this Eris Crag challenged Foxtrot and went on to win comfortably by three lengths, with Erigal a length and a half behind Foxtrot, third.

The following is a list of starters :—

1. Captain E. H. Whitfeld's b.m. Woodbine .. Owner.
2. Air Vice-Marshal H. R. Brook Popham's br. g. Bishop aged .. .. Owner.
3. Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Weatherby's b. g. Toto aged .. .. Owner.
4. Lieut.-Colonel G. Blewitt's b. g. Eris Crag aged .. .. Owner.
5. Major A. E. Sanderson's br. m. Maureen II aged .. .. Owner.
6. Captain J. W. Meade's ch. g. Erigal aged .. Owner.
7. Captain W. L. Barnard's b. g. Buttevant aged .. .. Owner.
8. Mr. J. Thorne's br. g. St. Munchin aged .. Owner.
9. Lieut.-Colonel The Earl Fitzwilliam's b. g. Foxtrot aged .. .. .. Mr. D. C. Colvill.
10. Colonel F. T. H. Bernard's br. g. Minerstown aged .. .. Owner.

It was extremely sporting of Colonel Bernard to turn out and ride his own horse.

The following entered but did not start :—

Colonel The Hon. G. Foljambe's br. m. Bombaria.
Captain J. W. Meade's b. g. Tarzan VI.
Mr. R. H. Doyne's b. m. Festivity.
Captain The Hon. C. Annesley's b. m. Junket.
Captain E. Holt's b. g. Uncle.

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TEAM RACE, 1925.

THE Team Race against the 2nd Battalion the Rifle Brigade was held on April 7, at Lew, and was the sixth race at the Old Berkshire Hunt Point-to-Point.

The course was over 3½ miles of "fair hunting country," and, although small, the fences were made up thick enough to stop horses trying to chance them. After a very wet season the country had dried up a little which made the going very heavy in places.

It was unfortunate that the Rifle Brigade could not get more than 5 horses to the post. Although they had many more horses than the 43rd to pick from, only 9 entries were allowed for each team, of which 6 could come under the starter's orders—of the 9 picked by the Rifle Brigade, 4 went lame after the race had closed.

The field of 11 got away to a fairly good start, and a sharp pace was set by two or three Riflemen.

Loughborough fell at the first fence, then, going up the hill the field settled into two batches, most of the Rifle Brigade being in front and the 43rd keeping well together in the second division, with Melton and Festivity whipping in. This order was maintained for about the next 2 miles, except that Sportsman and Erigal moved up to the leaders.

As they came into sight over the hill the leaders had come back to their horses a bit, and the next

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fence slightly altered the complexion of the race—Half-and-Half fell and Sportsman refused. Erigal quickly raced into the lead, closely pursued by Avelon and Sportsman (who had been in front when he refused). These two, however, could make no impression on Erigal, who won comfortably by two lengths, with Sportsman second, the same distance separating him from Avelon.

The rest finished in the following order:—Buttevant, Festivity, John Peel, Half-and-Half, Melton, Gambol, Maureen, Loughborough.

The winner scored 13 points, the second 11, third 10, fourth 9, and so on.

The 43rd, therefore, won by 49 points to 29.

The teams were as under:—

43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

Major A. E. Sanderson's r. g. Sportsman XXII — Mr. J. P. A. G. Graham.
Captain W. L. Barnard's b. g. Buttevant — Mr. J. E. Dunbar Kilburn.
Mr. R. H. Doyne's b. m. Festivity .. .. Owner.
Major R. J. Brett's br. g. Melton .. .. .. Owner.
Captain J. W. Meade's b. g. Erigal .. .. Owner.
Major A. E. Sanderson's br. m. Maureen II — Mr. D. C. Colvill.

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Mr. J. B. Gordon-Duff's br. m. Loughborough .. Owner.
Mr. D. N. Guthrie's ch. g. Avelon .. .. Owner.
Colonel D. K. Bernard's b. g. John Peel .. .. Owner.
Mr. V. Paley's br. m. Half-and-Half — Mr. F. C. D. Tothill.
Mr. C. H. Hunt's b. g. Gambol .. .. .. Owner.

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HUNTING AT THE DEPOT, 1925–26.

THAT we should escape foot-and-mouth disease for two seasons in succession was too much to hope; and sure enough, with our horses and ourselves just getting fit, the plague was sent to us. To be precise, all the south end of the Bicester country and the whole of the South Oxfordshire were put in the restricted area on November 20. And from that date till December 12 "Not a holloa was heard nor a whipper-in's rate" for fifteen miles or so from the Depot.

This was not entirely due to foot-and-mouth, for no sooner were we congratulating ourselves that there were no fresh cases than it started to freeze, and continued to do so (with snow as a variation) till very nearly Christmas time.

The writer, with three horses "eating their heads off" in the stable, had no more than four days hunting up till Christmas, a sorry state of affairs. However, in time our prayers were answered, and having cut out the 13th and 14th verses from the "Benedicite, Omnia Opera" from our Prayer Books, the thaw came; since when, except for a week in January, we have had a nice open season. So with an improving scent and the country nicely cleaned up by the frost, sport has been decidedly above the average, the Bicester especially having had some capital hunts.

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HUNTING AT THE DEPOT.

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About the beginning of January we were joined by Crosbie of the Rifle Brigade and his retinue. This was his second visit to the Depot, as he spent a large part of his two months' leave here last season. We only hope he enjoyed being here half as much as we enjoyed having him. Not long after this, Wynter—lately of the Chestnut Troop, and now commanding B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery—came to "join the glad throng that goes laughing along" bringing with him two henchmen, two horses, and a motor. We are glad to say he stopped with us for the best part of six weeks. It was a pity that these two gallant officers of the Light Division (not the original one—they didn't see service in the Peninsula!) weren't able to stay with us longer. So let us hope, however, that we may all forgather again next season, and crack many a bottle and have many a good hunt from the Depot.

But, seriously, it is delightful to have representatives from the Light Division among us, and we hope that in seasons to come, not only Crosbie and Wynter, but others as well will come to hunt with us. And when they do, let them bring with them their best horses, for when Johnson and the Bicester bitches (or the dogs for that matter) get after a fox, they will have to gallop and jump to keep them in sight.

There have been plenty of foxes this season and some good straight necked ones among them, as a perusal of the Depot Hunting Diary will show. The stout foxes and the heavy going between them have tried horses very severely, and all the more

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credit is due to Skillings—our stud-groom—for keeping them all so fit and well.

It was disappointing to notice at the beginning of the season what a lot of wire there was in the South Oxfordshire country—so much in fact, that Mr. Fane tendered his resignation to the Committee. The latter, we are glad to say, persuaded him to reconsider it, and now that a strong Wire Committee has been appointed, and several already heavy subscribers have started a "Wire Fund" by most generous donations, there is every hope of beginning next season under more favourable conditions.

There have been many good hunts with the South Oxfordshire, Old Berkshire and Heythrop this season, but perhaps the most notable have been with the Bicester, who have hardly had a bad day since Christmas. Two hunts in particular will live for many a day in the memories of those who were lucky enough to witness them.

One of them was in the Tuesday country (Bicester) after meeting at Bucknall Cow Common. Finding in Cotmore, the bitches raced away at the Stratton End, and leaving Bainton on their right went over Hethe Brook nearly to Fringford, where they bore left-handed to Stoke Bushes; here they checked. Up to now they had covered about five miles in twenty minutes. Johnson hit the line off in Tussmore Park and they ran on fast by Roundhill Farm to Croughton Bottom—thence through Aynho and Pest House Wood, and leaving Charlton Gorse on their left they reached Newbottle Spinney. From here they hunted

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more slowly on through Rosamund's Bower and finally marked their fox to ground in Willifers. This was a really fine hunt of two hours and ten minutes, with a ten-mile point and quite sixteen as hounds ran.

The other was the greatest hunt the writer has ever seen, and is reputed to be the best the Bicester have had since before the War.

Owing to Johnson being laid up, Lord Chesham was hunting hounds. After an uneventful morning round Boarstall and Piddington, a fox jumped up as hounds were on their way to draw the New Plantation; from here he ran straight up into Graven Hill Wood, and away again at the Langford Lane End. Here he turned left-handed, and running over Mr. Orchard's farm left Cave's Covert on his right and bore left-handed round Merton.

Then, carrying a tremendous head, the Dog Hounds drove on by Jaspers and over Graven Hill; leaving the covert just on their left they continued to run fast over the Bicester-Aylesbury Road and Wretchwick Farm to the G.W.R. at Launton. Still without a check they crossed that delightful line of country from Launton to Marsh Gibbon, and just leaving the latter village on their left they ran on by Gubbin's Hole to within a field of Tittershall. Here they bore right-handed again, and going by Ludgershall they crossed the railway and just missed Piddington, beyond which the first check occurred. However, they soon recovered the line, and, streaming up Muswell Hill, they killed this gallant fox, who had stood

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up in front of hounds for two hours and forty minutes, on Mr. May's farm.

Out of a biggish field, only seven people saw the end of this great hunt. Of these, two finished on borrowed horses, as Colonel Heywood-Lonsdale gave up his to Will Pope, and Doyne handed over his mare to the Master, who had already got to the bottom of two horses. This mare, who had already carried her owner the whole of this long and tiring day, accomplished a very fine performance in finishing the hunt.

Although not more than a five-and-a-half-mile point, it was fully seventeen miles as hounds ran, and a magnificent performance on the part of the Dog Hounds, as there was never much more than a holding scent.

It is very much to be regretted that Lord Chesham has resigned the Mastership of the Bicester. He will be missed by all, as no more tactful or cheery sportsman ever held an unruly field in check. However, let us hope that he will often hunt with us again, and we wish Mr. Budgett, who will be in sole command next season, all good luck and success during next season, and for many seasons to come.

"HUIC FORRARD."

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THE DEPOT OFFICERS' DINNER DANCE.

ENCOURAGED by the success of their last attempt, the Officers of the Depot decided to again hold their dinner dance this year. This took place on June 25, 1925, at the end of the Regimental Cricket Week. It was a great evening, everybody said they enjoyed themselves—the hosts certainly did—and we hope that it will now become an annual event.

Forty-six sat down to a most excellent dinner provided by Mr. Jones, the Depot Mess Steward, in whose vocabulary the words "impossible" and "difficult" do not appear. The two tables looked very well with the 43rd centre-piece and candelabra and the 3rd Battalion candelabra and other plate which they have kindly lent to the Depot Mess until it is again required by them. After dinner we retired for coffee to the Museum and a large marquee erected on the road outside the entrance to the Quarters, while the ante-room was cleared for dancing. The Band of the 43rd was raised on the boxing stage, and housed in a tent attached to the windows, the latter being lit with Japanese lanterns and decorated with roses. Japanese lanterns were hung to the trees on the lawn and chairs arranged at suitable intervals but, unfortunately, the weather was too cold for even the most ardent "sitter out." The 43rd

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Band excelled itself, and, with the assistance of frequent ministrations by Captain Meade, played with the utmost vigour up till 4 a.m., when we all retired to bed after a very jolly evening.

Colonel and Mrs. J. T. Weatherby, Mrs. Weatherby, and Major and Mrs. Ashton kindly brought cheery parties.

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SECOND BATTALION GAME BOOK, 1925.

Yeoman	Salt Hills	1 Chinkara.
		2 Antelope.
Stephens	Ladakh	2 Ammon.
		2 Bhurrel.
		3 Sharpu.
		4 Thibetan Antelope.
		1 Thibetan Gazelle.
		1 Black Bear.
Horley	Baltistan	3 Ibex (one 44 inches).
		1 Sharpu.
Eagle	Kishtwar	1 Ibex.
		2 Tahr.
		2 Gooral.
		2 Barasingh.
Crawford	Pachmarhi	1 Panther.
Stephens	Poona	2 Black Buck.
Bayley	Chanda	2 Bear.
Metcalfe	(up to 31-12-25)	1 Nilgai.

A fair bag was obtained by the scatter-gun experts before we left for Razmak, and two parties went to Kallar Kahan for duck shooting. The cartridge expenditure ran into thousands, and the bag reached about a hundred duck, including eight varieties. In August a shikar fund was inaugurated to assist officers to go shooting, and it will soon be large enough to operate.

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THE REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE.

THE Annual General Meeting of Past and Present Officers was held at Cowley Barracks, Oxford, on Saturday, June 20, 1925, at 11.30 a.m., Major-General H. R. Davies, C.B. (Chairman of the Regimental Committee) presiding, when the following Officers were present:—

Brig.-General Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B., Brig.-General A. J. F. Eden, C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel E. R. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Ballard, Lieut.-Colonel A. J. N. Bartlett, D.S.O., Colonel F. T. H. Bernard, Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Luard, Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O., O.B.E., Colonel E. A. Lethbridge, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O., Major J. J. Powell, Major J. L. Portal, D.S.O., Captain H. T. Birch-Reynardson, Captain P. Booth, Captain W. L. Barnard, Captain J. W. Meade. Captain E. A. Packe, M.B.E., D.F.C., Captain G. Naylor, M.C., Lieut. W. A. R. Ames, Lieut. R. H. Doyne, Lieut. J. E. Dunbar Kilburn, Lieut. J. Thorne, Major E. Wenham, M.C., D.C.M. (*Secretary*).

AGENDA.

1. To confirm the Minutes of the previous Meeting.

2. To receive the Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ended March 31, 1925.

3. To consider the draft of a deed of Trust, that has been drawn up to enable the Regimental Association to come under

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the Charities Act for the refund of Income Tax. This deed of Trust will be laid before the Meeting.

4. The alteration of the Finance rule of the Regimental Association to read as follows:—

> All moneys for the time being representing income subject to the Trust deed shall, and all moneys for the time being representing capital subject to the Trust deed may, at the discretion of the Regimental Committee be applied by them to and for any of the purposes and objects mentioned in the Trust deed, and to no other purpose or object whatsoever.

5. Any other business that may be brought before it.

(1) The Minutes of the previous Meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

(2) The First Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the Regimental Committee for the year ending March 31, 1925, as presented in the printed copies circulated to all officers, was put forward.

Owing to reorganization consequent on the formation of the Regimental Committee in 1924, procedure as regards presentation of Reports and Accounts has had to be altered. Formerly, the Regimental Association Meeting was held with the Annual Reunion Dinner in October, and Reports and Accounts were then presented. The figures for October 1923 to October 1924 appeared in the 1924 "Chronicle." In future all accounts will be made up to March 31, and presented at the Annual Meeting of the Regimental Committee which takes place in June, and in consequence the Accounts and Reports appearing in this number of the "Chronicle" (1925) deal with the period from October 1924 to March 31, 1925.

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The Regimental Association.

The following is an outline of the work carried out by the Association from October 1924 till March 31, 1925, under the various sub-heads with which it deals.

The total number of cases dealt with was 156.

(*a*) *Employment and Information.*

Applications for employment were as follows:—

Number of applications	75
Employment found for	8

The premature discharges carried out by the 52nd have been responsible for the great number of registrations for employment. The majority of these men registered for employment before leaving the Depot. Therefore the number of applications in comparison with the number for whom work has been found appears unduly large.

Some 37 men have been registered with Morris Motors both at Cowley and Coventry; 17 men were registered with the Police Force and other bodies.

Some 60 men have had personal interviews for advice on employment. Every use is made of the various agencies dealing with employment. Our chief difficulty appears to be getting into touch with the employers of labour, and their letting us know when they are in want of men.

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(*b*) *Pecuniary Assistance for Wounds, Sickness, and Distress.*

During the period the following applications for financial assistance were investigated and dealt with as stated:—

(*a*) *Grants.*

Applications:—50.

Number granted: — 26; Amount granted £65 6s. 11½d.

Otherwise dealt with as the result of inquiries made:—24.

(*b*) *Loans.*

Applications:—9.

Number granted: — 6; Amount granted £124 5s. 0d.

The sum of £37 was repaid during the period.

(*c*) *Emigration and Land Settlement.*

Applications:—2.

Number granted:—2; Amount granted £22.

(*d*) *Advice and Information.*

Applications for advice re Pensions, etc.:—10.

Information as to the right place to appeal to was given.

Temporary assistance was obtained for four cases, until their appeals were dealt with, from the Emergency Aid Committee of the British Red Cross.

(*e*) *Pensions.*

Number paid during the period:—27; Amount paid £146 8s. 0d.

There has been no change in the list of pensioners.

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The Committee reviewed the list of recipients, and on the recommendation of the almoners in each case decided to continue the pensions.

Children.

Assistance was given to five sick children at a cost of £7 4s. 8d.

School fees were paid at the cost of £6.

Finance.

Receipts for the year ending March 31, 1925, were	£927	9s.	6½d.
Expenditure, ditto ..	£1,003	16s.	8d.
* Excess expenditure over income	£76	7s.	1½d.

* This may be put down to the following causes:—

£80 has been paid away in relief more than during last year.

£70 in loans has been made since January.

The secretary's salary is additional to last year.

THE DISABLED SOLDIERS' COTTAGE HOMES.

There has been no change in the occupants. A few minor repairs have been carried out during the year. The Committee, however, are of the opinion that it will be necessary to carry out repairs, etc., during the forthcoming year, which will cost about £52.

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The Dalzell Trust and Pension Fund.

In accordance with the wishes of Brig.-General Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B., the capital of the Dalzell Trust Fund has been transferred to the care of the Regimental Committee.

The amount of the dividends received during the year was £96 16s. 9d.; this amount was credited to the current account of the Regimental Association.

The Regimental Club.

In accordance with circular No. 5, dated February 2, 1925, the Committee proceeded with the formation of this club, in which is incorporated the Dinner Club and the Depot Entertainment Fund.

They decided:—

(*a*) That the subscription to the club should be £1 10s. 0d. per annum.

(*b*) That an extra charge, over and above the subscription, should be made to those members attending a regimental function in order to assist to meet the cost, the actual sum to be charged to be arranged by the Committee on each occasion.

(*c*) That officers who are not members of the club, and who attend a regimental function, should be charged such a sum as shall be fixed by the Committee as the occasion arises.

The question was raised as to whether past members of the Regiment should be allowed to play for the regimental team in the Annual Regimental Cricket Week.

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After due consideration the Committee decided as follows:—

(*a*) That past members of the Regiment may be invited to play for the regimental team in the matches which take place during the Annual Regimental Cricket Week.

(*b*) That the selection of the team to represent the Regiment in the above matches shall be left in the hands of the Officer Commanding the Home Battalion.

The Regimental War Memorial Upkeep Fund.

The Committee have had under consideration the question of upkeep and repair of the Regimental Memorials in Oxford. They find that there is at present in existence no fund out of which the cost of the cleaning and necessary upkeep of these memorials can be legitimately paid.

There are now four memorials in Oxford, viz.: The Great War Memorial, the South African War Memorial, the Punjab Frontier Memorial, and a Tablet in Cowley Church.

They consider that it is of greatest importance that these memorials should be suitably maintained. They therefore decided to start a fund for this object, to be supported by voluntary contributions. Up to date the sum of £7 15s. 0d. has been received from the 43rd Light Infantry as the result of a concert held in aid of this object.

The Committee hope that other donations will be received for this fund in due course.

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Old Comrades' Association.

The Annual Reunion and Luncheon was held at the Drill Hall, Slough, on Saturday, October 3, 1925. Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams presided.

The Annual Meeting took place at 12.30 p.m. when the following resolutions were passed.

1. That the Minutes and Accounts be accepted.

2. That the President and Vice-Presidents be re-elected.

3. That the 1926 Reunion should be held in London on Saturday, October 9, the selection of the time and place being left to the Committee.

4. That Rule 10 be amended to read "alternately in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and London."

The Hon. Secretary reported that the accounts showed a balance credit of £24 12s. 2d. He also stated that he could at last announce that the membership of the Association exceeded 1,000 of all ranks.

One hundred and sixty-four members attended the Luncheon, and although this was not quite so many as in former years it was a very representative gathering.

It is impossible to give a complete list owing to lack of space, but among many others the following were present:—Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Brig.-General Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B., Colonel A. C. Money (who we were very glad to welcome after a long absence), Major-General

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H. R. Davies, Brig.-General A. J. Eden, Colonels Bernard, Ruck-Keene, Ovey, Stapleton, Clayton, Major Sanderson, Captains Meade, Whitfeld, Barnard, Booth, Roberts, Baker, Lieuts. Dunbar Kilburn, and Thorne. Ex-R.S.M. Cantwell, Ex-R.Q.M.S. Beare, R.Q.M.S. Prior (Hon. Sec.), Ex-C.S.M.s Clarke, Cox, Williams, Ex-Colour-Sgt. W. King, Colour-Sgt. A. Smith, Ex-Sgts. Soanes, Barson, Bishop, King, Sgts. Whenman and Bennet.

Regimental History.

The Regimental Committee have been considering the question of re-writing or bringing up-to-date the Regimental History.

As this seemed too big a question to be dealt with by the Regimental Committee alone, the matter was referred to the Colonel of the Regiment, who approved of the formation of a larger committee, over which he himself would preside, to consider the subject.

This committee, consisting of some of those likely to be interested who could easily meet in London or Oxford, met at the Depot on April 8, 1925. Those present were:—

Major-General H. R. Davies, C.B., Brig.-General E. D. White, C.M.G., Brig.-General A. J. F. Eden, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-General C. G. Higgins, C.M.G., Colonel C. H. Frith, C.B.E., Colonel E. R. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel A. G. Bayley, C.B.E., D.S.O., Major A. E. Sanderson, D.S.O.

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Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., Colonel H. Stapleton, C.M.G., and Colonel J. F. C. Fuller, D.S.O., were unavoidably prevented from attending.

The Committee came to the following conclusions:—

(1) That, as the war numbers of the CHRONICLE are in existence and as a considerable number of copies of these are still available for sale, it would be inadvisable at present to write a history of the Regiment in the War, especially as its financial success might be doubtful.

(2) That a series of articles, describing actions in which the different Battalions of the Regiment took part in the late war, should be published in the new "Regimental Journal," with a view to their ultimately being collected and published in book form.

General Higgins undertook to write some of these articles and to be responsible for getting others written.

(3) That it is desirable to write the history of the Regiment from the time the present Regimental Records end (1867 for the 43rd, and 1858 for the 52nd) up to 1892 when the CHRONICLE began.

Colonel Frith undertook to collect material for this. Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams has approved of these decisions.

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THE REGIMENTAL JOURNAL.

At a General Meeting of past and present officers of the Regiment, held at the Depot on June 24, 1924, it was suggested that we should embark on a Regimental Journal. It was particularly pointed out that this Journal should in no way run counter to the REGIMENTAL CHRONICLE. It was considered that the latter is a publication intended as a permanent record of the doings of the Regiment and is mainly subscribed to by officers, whereas, the Journal should be a recorder of passing events as they occur, primarily intended for the men.

It was claimed that the following advantages would accrue from a publication of this sort:

(*a*) That it would tend to keep all ranks, both past and present, in close touch.

(*b*) That it would assist us to maintain touch with our Territorials, a section of the paper being allotted to their news, and that, by this means, our employment bureau would be assisted.

(*c*) That it would form a means of bringing the doings of the Regiment before the people of the Counties.

(*d*) That it would be a useful means of conveying Regimental History to the serving soldier.

This proposition was unanimously carried with the proviso that none of the existing funds should be utilized for this purpose. A guarantee list was started and the necessary number of guarantors was readily forthcoming.

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The Regimental Committee immediately embarked on the inauguration of the venture and appointed Major L. E. Palmer, O.B.E., as publisher of the Journal for a short period, after which they proposed to review the situation and consider the advisability of assuming complete control. Major Wenham, Secretary Regimental Committee, to be manager.

In August, 1925, Major Palmer retired, and the Committee took over entire control with Major A. E. Sanderson as Editor.

The first number of the Journal appeared on April 1, 1925, and it has been published regularly every other month since that date. It consists of from 28 to 32 pages of Battalion and Company news, both Regular and Territorial. The activities of Platoons, Companies, and Battalions in sport and entertainments are chronicled in detail and a full Regimental Gazette is published in each issue.

There are four pages of photographs, for which large numbers of excellent snapshots are received. Particular attention has been paid to "Old Comrades' Columns" and "Employment Notes." The former are now going ahead in a most encouraging manner, and the latter, we venture to think, are proving useful. Each issue of the Journal concludes with "Regimental War Tales" kindly written by General Higgins.

It is claimed that the form of the Journal, both in printing, paper, and illustrations, compares more than favourably with other publications of its sort. The design on the outside of the green

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cover was carried out by Major B. H. Jackson, M.C., late Leicestershire R.H.A. (T.).

The Journal has now reached its sixth issue, and, judging by the increasing number of contributions for inclusion in its columns, is a very popular publication.

In addition to the serving members of the Regiment, practically all past officers and a large number of past men are subscribers, and the latter are daily increasing.

Up to date, 10,337 copies have been actually sold, giving an average per issue of 1,723.

Owing to the quality and get up, there is practically no profit in the actual publication, a small income, however, is derived from advertisements.

The Regimental Committee are of opinion that all the objects for which the Journal was started are in a fair way to being realized and they consider that it has a long life in front of it.

A proposal for life membership is at present under consideration, and if it is possible to arrange a working scheme it is considered that a still further step will have been taken towards keeping past members of the Regiment in close touch with the doings of their successors and *vice versa*.

A. E. S.

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COLLECTIVE TRAINING AND MANŒUVRES ON THE RHINE, 1925.

FIELD Training in the Cologne Sector of Occupied Territory was carried out under difficulties on account of the lack of suitable ground, and we were usually dependent on our Allies for permission to use parts of their areas.

Company Training was carried out at Wahn, east of the Rhine, midway between Cologne and Bonn. This had been a German Training Camp before the War and had barracks and hutments for the accommodation of troops. The Camp was allotted to the French in the partition of occupied territory, and we borrowed parts of it from them for certain periods to accommodate battalions during Company Training.

The area consisted of thick woods with rides and clearings, except for one large open space in front of the Camp, which was used as a Field Firing Range. C Company gave an excellent demonstration of a company field firing scheme here for the 2nd Rhine Brigade.

An element of excitement was added to Company Training by the fact that the French continued to carry out aerial bombing and machine gun firing from the air on the area. If one had received information as to when their planes would be up one kept off the area; if not, it was necessary to give a demonstration of mobility and the use of cover.

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For Battalion, Brigade, and Divisional Training in 1924 we had borrowed from the French a part of the beautiful Eifel country, which lies west of the Rhine between Bonn and Coblentz. In 1925 it was not possible to get this, and instead we used an area about 20 miles west of Cologne, partly in the British and partly in the Belgian zones.

The country was in the main flat and uninteresting, and the weather conditions so bad that at one time it seemed likely that further training might be cancelled and the troops withdrawn to Cologne. It was, however, found possible to complete the programme, which consisted of 11 days Battalion Training, 8 days Brigade Training, 3 days Inter-Brigade Training, and 6 days Divisional Manœuvres.

We made the best use we could of the Battalion Training area, which consisted for the most part of plough and knee-high root fields, but were glad that we also had the use of the area allotted to the cavalry, who did not come out from Cologne until later.

The main impressions left on my mind by Battalion Training are of several marches in the rain, coupled with the problem of whether one ultimately gets wetter with or without a waterproof cape; the long-distance blowing records of the buglers; Niederempt Church and the Lone Tree from the north; the same from the south-east, and west; a very pleasant bivouac near Widdendorf, and the fact that motor headlights are very useful for illuminating the dinner table;

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the amount of walking exercise taken by signalling officers in mobile warfare; that umpires are rarely accused of not making sufficient use of their horses; that a considerable amount of confusion can be caused by an officer letting off the odd daylight signal at the wrong time; that the amount of rain which a tent will keep out is extraordinary; that few of the officers can now be in doubt as to "Who takes care of the caretaker's daughter while the caretaker's busy taking care."

Brigade Training, owing to the heavy state of the country consisted practically entirely of route marches and Brigade Battle Drill. The latter is a rather complicated business, which depends very largely for its success on quick deployment and maintenance of direction. We usually took our Cookers as a "point to march on" and found that that worked very well and developed the sense of direction of all ranks.

The Inter-Brigade Training has left few impressions beyond the fact that our Brigade was given an impossible task, and that the directing staff would have been disappointed if we had carried it out; that the Highlanders' uniform is better suited for wading in streams than our own, and that a tank in the middle of a village street is a difficult obstacle to negotiate.

The Rhine Army Manœuvres must be described at more length, because they were very interesting from the Regimental point of view. They were really enjoyed by everybody in spite of the weather.

The White Force (commander, Lieut.-Colonel

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B. C. T. Paget, D.S.O., M.C.), consisting of the Regiment with a squadron of the K.D.G.'s and W Field Battery, R.A., formed the skeleton enemy for the 1st Division, i.e. the remainder of the Rhine Army.

In order to make much of ourselves the Regiment was known as the 43rd Light Infantry Brigade, each Company representing a Battalion and each Platoon a Company. We had one Battalion (Company) in lorries, and we also had a detachment of lorried cavalry in addition to the mounted squadron, and a section of guns complete with horses, representing a battery, also in lorries.

We moved stealthily from our camp at Glesh, on Sunday, September 20, the day after the Inter-Brigade operations had finished, and marched 14 miles to Keyenburg. On Monday we moved to Glehn, another 14 miles, and remained there for two days in observation of the 1st Division, who had moved up on the Monday and Tuesday into position to the south of us. Glehn is a pretty village and afforded excellent billets. The officers' mess was located in the Hotel Drink!

On Wednesday, September 23, we attacked the enemy at 0600 hours and drove them back 12 miles in some disorder. The main feature of this day's operations was C Battalion's surprising of the enemy cavalry screen having breakfast in a farm, and A Battalion's hand-to-hand battle with several tanks, during which, the occupant of one of the tanks was unfortunately injured by a missile, which found a chink in its armour. The 43rd Brigade billeted in Holzweiler, tired but satisfied.

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On Thursday, 24th, we took up a defensive position in order to let the enemy have a turn, but they were so worn out and disorganized by our hammering of the day before, and the fact that their supply system was not as good as ours, that they were unable to attack before 3 p.m.

We eventually retired, still with a sting in our tail, through successive positions, and reached our billets in Gustorf and Gindorf without being pressed at 11 p.m.

The main feature of this day was the Force Commander's rapid disappearance up the Garzweiler Road, pursued by a troop of the enemy's cavalry.

Friday, September 25, saw the 1st Division still attacking and the 43rd Brigade holding a position covering the crossings of the River Erft at Gustorf and Gindorf. As the enemy attack developed we withdrew across the river, blowing up the bridges behind us. The diary notes that the weather all day was "very wet."

The weather report in the diary for Saturday, September 26, is "even wetter than yesterday." It was in fact a perfectly poisonous day.

The 1st Division having forced the crossings of the Erft, attacked the 43rd Brigade, which was astride the main road to Cologne. After a stout resistance the White Force Commander withdrew judiciously to Rommerskirchen Station, where a reliable agent had reported a train labelled "Cologne" to be in position.

This information proved to be correct and

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the Regiment marched into barracks at about 4 p.m.

The main feature of this day was D Battalion's mammoth smoke screen, made by lighting a bonfire and placing on it their reserve of smoke candles. This has been reported as being quite the best smoke screen seen for some years and it effectually hid their movements from the enemy for some time.

Cologne has rarely looked so pleasant as it did on the afternoon of September 26.

B. C. T. P.

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MANŒUVRES IN INDIA, 1925.

THIS article will be more a description of the life we lead on manœuvres than an account of the military operations.

Although stationed in Rawal Pindi, we belonged to Colonel Herdon's 13th Indian Infantry Brigade, with Headquarters at Jhelum.

We left Rawal Pindi on January 4, and commenced a series of very pleasant marches to the manœuvre area in the Punjab Salt Hills.

Except for the 8th Pack Battery we were by ourselves, and marching on roads unsuitable for cars; so none of the Pindi War Lords felt inclined to worry us.

Although very cold the weather was fine, transport worked well, and after similar experience last year the men were remarkably efficient at pitching and striking camp, packing and loading, and all the other points which make for comfort and neatness in camp.

The day's routine on the march down varied very slightly:—

Rouse, 7 a.m.

Packing, 7.15 a.m.

Loading, 7.30 a.m.

Breakfast, 8 a.m.

Companies ready to move off at 8.45 a.m.

On long marches we halted at about 11 a.m. for men to drum up and animals (except camels) to unload, water, and feed.

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To some of us this was very reminiscent of marching in France, especially as the road was lined with tall trees like the French roads.

By starting early and not halting the camels usually arrived in camp at about the same time as the Regiment, and it took a very short time for the men to unload and pitch camp. I often think that it would amaze a civilian to see a Regiment arriving on a camping ground and unload and pitch camp.

In less than half an hour a well-organized canvas town has sprung up and the men look as if they had lived there for weeks.

Furthermore, I think he would be equally amazed to see the speed with which a regiment strikes camp and packs up and all traces of a camp disappear.

Most of the officers took guns, but found little or no opportunity for using them on the march down.

On January 4, we marched to Riwat (13 miles); there is a large ruined fort here.

On January 5, we marched to Mandra (9 miles) and passed a large mound called the "Topee," where Alexander the Great's horse is supposed to be buried.

On January 6, we left the Grand Trunk Road and had a bitterly cold march along the old Sialkote Road to Jatli (14 miles).

The inhabitants seemed very pleased to see us and said that we were the first British Regiment to camp here since 1896.

On January 7, we rested at Jatli.

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It was very cold all day. The officers played bridge and poker, the sergeants played Slippery Sam, and the men played house.

Sgt.-Major Smith nearly lost his life for suggesting a Regimental cross-country run.

A certain warrant-officer spread a good (if untrue) story that the Regiment camped here on the march to Delhi during the Mutiny.

After being howled down he tried to substantiate it by saying that he had fished up Bugler Hawthorne's mouthpiece from the well!

On January 8, we marched to Dhudial (12 miles) and camped in a ploughed field.

It looked as if we were going to have a dirty night but after very slight rain all clouds blew over.

On January 9, we marched to Chakwal (14 miles); this place, which is a large native agricultural town, was decorated with flags.

We thought how nice it was of them to receive us like this, but soon found out it was all got up for the Deputy Commissioner who was staying here on his tour.

However, a "burra-din" had been arranged, and the leading citizens of the town asked us to a tea party with the Deputy Commissioner.

We saw some very amusing tent pegging on country ponies.

The competitors galloped down a very narrow lane of spectators, the whole business being extraordinarily dangerous.

After tea some ram fighting was provided for our amusement.

The rams charge each other and their heads

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meet with the devil of a crash, which almost gives one a headache to watch.

Some of the rams were conscientious objectors and refused to fight; my sympathies were entirely with them.

On January 10, we marched to Dhok Talian (14 miles) into the foot of the Salt Hills.

The road here became very rough and steep, and it was a great relief to get the last camel into camp. Some of the bullock carts stuck hopelessly.

Sergeant Fry provided the amusing event of the day; owing to sore feet he obtained permission to leave Chakwal at 4 a.m. with the sergeants' mess bullock-wagon containing the beer and food.

After taking the wrong turning he wandered for 27 miles over the country and got into camp late at night.

On January 11, we had a very hard march to the Brigade perimeter camp at Khewrah (17 miles).

At Choa Saidan Shah all cart transport had to be converted to pack transport because the road was too bad. This meant a very careful bandobast on the part of Clare.

The march through the Salt Hills was through magnificent country, but the last 4 miles of the march was a very steep descent into the plains on a rough road, which was very hard on the camels who were completely exhausted by the end of it.

However, they all struggled in all right.

The old Oont may be a nasty stinking brute but he is also a very gallant worker.

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Our entry into the camp coincided with that of other troops, which meant very long and trying delays before we could move in.

On arrival we found we had to build a perimeter camp on the most atrocious piece of rough ground that can be imagined. The ground was the site of an old cemetery, very stony and in parts rather bony.

The perimeter had to be spitlocked before the camp could be pitched and how companies managed to get their tents up on such ground was rather surprising.

All animals (except camels) were piqueted inside the perimeter, and officers had to sleep in their company lines.

It soon became dark and we "stood to," after which we had a conference to discuss the morrow's work.

We retired to bed with the hope that active service conditions will never be quite as uncomfortable as these were.

On January 11, the manœuvres commenced.

The Brigade group consisted of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the 4-19th Hyderabad Regiment, the 4-2nd Punjab Regiment, the 8th Pack Battery, and a company of Madras Sappers and Miners.

The enemy was formed by the 26th Punjab Regiment.

Work consisted entirely of Mountain Warfare under the instruction of Colonel Herdon, the great specialist in this kind of fighting.

Colonel Herdon arranged everything to be as realistic as possible.

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Operations started with the Brigade group in a perimeter camp at Khewrah and at war with a tribe known as the "Haws Haws" (represented by the 26th Punjab Regiment dressed as hillmen) inhabiting the Salt Hills.

Roughly, the plan of campaign was for the Brigade group to invade the enemy territory as far as Choa Saidan Shah (about 8 miles), burn a village and retire back to Khewrah.

This meant driving the enemy off the hills and establishing piquets on the heights along the road to Choah, to cover the advance of the Brigade.

On January 12, the Brigade covered the building and occupation of the first two piquets, one of which (Mosque Piquet) was occupied by Younghusband with No. 7 Platoon.

The remainder of the day was spent in straightening up the camp and building a perimeter wall.

On January 13, we drove the enemy off various hills and covered the building of another piquet.

On January 14, the Brigade group advanced into the enemy territory as far as Choah and built a perimeter camp

Whittall commanded the rearguard with A and D Companies, and called in all the piquets as he passed them.

B and C Companies were with the main body.

There were 696 camels in the column (besides mule transport) occupying a road space of about three miles, which gives an idea of what a large undertaking it is to move a Brigade group in Mountain Warfare.

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The camp here was far more pleasantly situated than it was in the wilderness at Khewrah, lying in a valley surrounded by hills, all of which were piqueted to protect the camp

We found two of these piquets, Village Piquet and North Piquet, each consisting of 1 N.C.O. and 6 men with visual communication to the camp.

These piquets were relieved daily.

The piquets were attacked by night and everyone concerned combined to make the night hideous with shouting and firing rifles, Véry lights, and Pack guns.

However, we took good care not to break the great Mountain Warfare principle that a piquet cannot be reinforced by night, so none of us caught colds getting out of bed.

On January 15, we rested and spent the day improving the camp.

On January 16, the Brigade group marched out and destroyed a village.

Our rôle consisted in piqueting the neighbouring heights, whilst the 4-19th Hyderabad Regiment entered the village and burnt and confiscated all the cattle and grain.

On January 17, the Brigade group carried out an attack.

We were in reserve and did nothing.

On January 18, the Brigade group fought their way back to Khewrah.

The system employed for protection on the march was known as the "Block System," which consisted in each Regiment being allotted a certain

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sector of the route to protect while the remainder of the Brigade marched through, after which the Regiment joined the tail of the column.

This system works very well if the country is fairly well known by the troops employed.

Thus ended the Brigade manœuvres, which were a great success.

The lessons taught will be certainly useful to us if we get into any scraps in Razmak.

The enemy deserves full marks for making it all so much like "the real thing."

He wandered over the country behaving exactly like a band of angry Mahsuds, and lost no opportunity given to attack our piquets and flanks, etc.

The mess staff deserve special praise for making us so comfortable. Somehow a meal was always ready soon after arrival in camp.

"Feed the brutes" is a very good motto to bear in mind to make for contentment in camp.

On long field days we had a "confidential documents" mule whose leader, with great personal bravery, always found his way to the front line at about lunch time.

The "documents" were soon dispatched with the aid of corkscrews. After some difficulty we managed to get a train to take us back to Rawal Pindi from Khewrah, but as the operations finished a day earlier than was expected we had to wait at Khewrah until the morning of the 20th.

However, anything was better than walking back over the same ground to Rawal Pindi.

On January 19, Horley, Crawford, Richards, Ames, Stephens, and Conant, hacked over to Kala

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Kahar for three days' duck shooting where they had very good sport.

The first line transport moved back to Rawal Pindi by road with the 8th Pack Battery.

A party of us visited the local salt mine, one of the largest in the world, where the salt is quarried and mined out of the hill. It is well worth seeing.

On January 20, after an early rouse, we man-handled all stores from the camp to the train, and moved off soon after 8 a.m.

The journey back to Rawal Pindi was very cold and uneventful, and as slow as all other journeys in troop trains, though tea at Llalamusa and Mandra certainly helped to make things better for the men. We arrived in Pindi at about 10.30 p.m., everyone was in barracks before midnight.

I forgot to mention that, on these manœuvres, a lot of men completed their war training by tasting their first rum ration. No rum can be bad, but this was very disappointing stuff compared to S.R.D. we got during the war.

"OONT-WALLAH."

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MAJOR MOCKLER'S COLLECTION.

MAJOR G. F. MOCKLER, in the early part of this year, very kindly offered to present his fine collection of heads to the Officers' Mess of the Regimental Depot. This valuable gift was at once gratefully accepted and acknowledged in the Regimental Journal. Most of the readers of the CHRONICLE will be familiar with the heads in this collection, a detailed list is, however, given below, as a permanent record of Major Mockler's gift.

ANIMAL.	PLACE.
Bison ..	Jagmandal, Mandla District, C.P.
Tiger ..	" " " "
Ovis Poli ..	Tagdumbash Pamir, Chinese Turkestan.
"	" " " "
Ovis Poli ..	Tagdumbash Pamir, Chinese Turkestan.
Ibex	Shyok Valley, Baltistan, Kashmir.
Markhor ..	Baraloma Nulla, Indus Valley, Baltistan.
Markhor ..	The Kaj Naj, Kashmir.
Snow Bear ..	Chobia Nulla, Chamba.
Barasingh ..	Wangat Nulla, Sind Valley, Kashmir.
Goa	Tso Morari District, Ladak.
"	" " "
Chinkara ..	Faridkot, Ferozepore.
Black Buck ..	The Bikanir.
Cheetul ..	Mandla District, C.P.
Tiger ..	Wandongri, Bhandara, C.P.
Leopard ..	Narastan Nulla, Nr. Srinagar, Kashmir.
Oorial ..	Salt Range, Punjab.
Shapoo ..	Shyok Valley, Baltistan.
Bhurrel ..	Parbatti Nulla, Kulu.
Thamin ..	Meiktila District, Burma.
Swamp Deer	Kheri Terai, United Provinces.
Kiang ..	Sumkeyl, Ladak.

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Animal.	Place.
Four-horned Antelope	Jagmandal, Mandla District, C.P.
Sambur ..	Lalitpur, Central India.
Nilgai ..	Ferozepore, Punjab.
Nilgiri Ibex ..	Kodai Kanal, Pulney Hills, S. India.
Barking Deer	Dhanolti, Nr. Mussoori.
Sind Ibex ..	Khirtah Range, Baluchistan.
Gooral ..	Ranikhet District, Kumaon Hills.
Serow ..	Dhanolti, Garhwal Hills.
Tahr	Bilmu Nulla, Chamba.
Black Bear ..	Lam Nulla, Srinagar District.
Straight-horned Markhor	Sheikh Budin Hill, Dera Jat.
Hyena ..	Mirzapur, Rewah.
Wolf ..	Muttra, U.P.
Wild Dog ..	Pulney Hills, S. India.
Musk Deer ..	The Kaj Naj, Kashmir.
Boar ..	Cachar, Assam.
Himalayan Fox	Subathu.

The measurements of Black Buck (27 inches), Goa (both 13¾ inches), and Nilgai (9½ inches) are high up in Rowland Ward's list of horn measurements.

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DEPOT TORCHLIGHT TATTOO.

An account of the Torchlight Tattoo which was carried out by the Depot on August, 12, 13 and 14, 1925, has already appeared in the columns of the "Regimental Journal." As the account which is now forwarded is written from a different point of view, and as it is believed that this is the first occasion on which such a pageant has ever been undertaken by the unaided efforts of the Depot, I think perhaps it may be worth a place in the more permanent record of the Chronicle.

The Tattoo was given in conjunction with the Oxford Floral Festival, the Committee defraying all the cost of the purchase of torches, hire of uniforms, etc. On the termination of the Festival a cheque for £25 was received from the Committee to be devoted to Regimental Charities; this was handed over to the Regimental Committee.

The following account is reprinted by kind permission of the Editor of the "Oxford Chronicle" of August 14, 1925:—

THE MILITARY PAGEANT.

Regimental History Re-enacted.

The most unique and interesting of all the events of Floral Week is undoubtedly the Military Tattoo carried out by the men of the Depot, O.B.L.I., Cowley Barracks, in South Park, Headington. Performances took place on Wednesday and yesterday evenings, and will be repeated again to-night. The only set-back to the opening performance on Wednesday evening was the sparsity of the onlookers, due to the cold dull evening and frequent rain showers. The Tattoo was

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DEPOT TORCHLIGHT TATTOO, AUGUST, 1925.

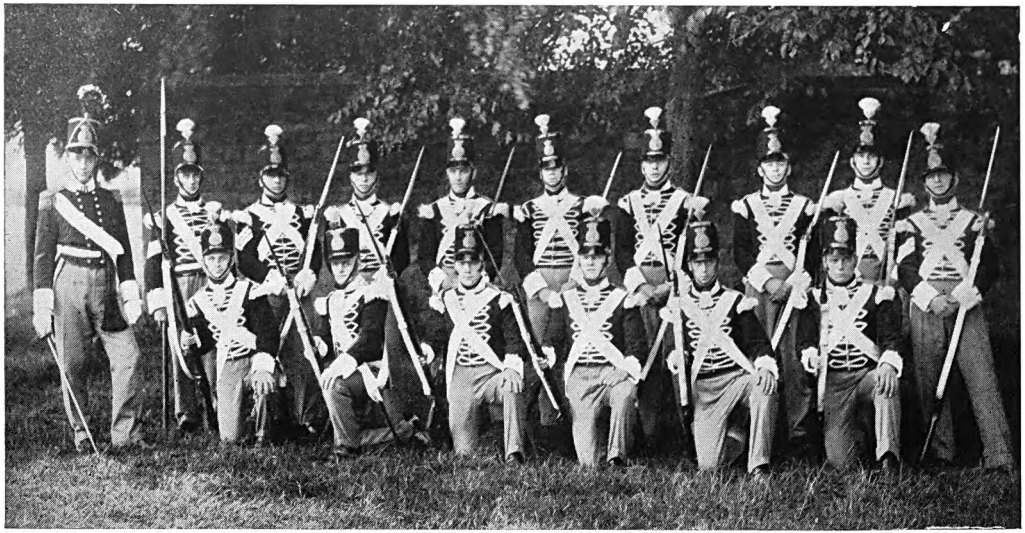

Photo: Norman Taylor, Oxford.

1814 GUARD.

Standing—Capt. Booth, Sgt. Durn, Sgt. Church, L.-Cpl. Cox, Pte. Foskett, Pte. Long, Pte. Barber, Pte. Newman, Pte. Fendley, Sgt. Chalkley.

Kneeling—Pte. Murphy, Pte. James, Pte. Brown, Pte. Bowles, Pte. Jackson, Pte. Crick.

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carried out after dark, and the scenes lit by the rays from a powerful military searchlight situated in the north-west corner of the enclosure. The performance began with a display of physical training exercises by a party of some twenty recruits from the Barracks, all having less than six months' training. This display, which included a good deal of expert vaulting and somersaulting, was a remarkably fine and well-drilled piece of work. When the recruits had marched off the field the sounding of the First Post marked the beginning of the pageant proper. Two stirring episodes from the past history of the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry—now the 1st and 2nd Battalions Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry—were chosen to be re-enacted by the present men of the regiment. The first was a scene from the Indian Mutiny, and showed the storming of the Cashmere Gate by the 52nd Light Infantry during the assault on Delhi. The English attacking force took up its positions in open order, practically invisible to the onlookers, and then the searchlight flashed out, to show the well-staged Cashmere Gate manned by the rebels, red-robed and in white turbans. The scene was effectively realistic, especially as a fusillade of blank ammunition broke out from the attacking party at the same instant. Then followed the rush of the storming party, the throwing across of planks to replace the battered bridge, and the blowing up of the gateway. The scene, which had been most carefully modelled on historical records, was made realistic by the incessant crackle of the rifles, and the bursts of red flame around the gateway. Then the fire ceased, and there rang out clearly the regimental call, played by Bugler Hawthorn, to signify that the explosion had succeeded. The main body of the storming party rushed forward through the gate with a yell—and the scene was plunged once more in darkness.

Even more impressive were the two tableaux, representing scenes from the Battalions' history in the Peninsular War. The beam of light, flashing out suddenly upon the groups of perfectly motionless figures in the picturesque uniforms of the armies of Wellington and Ney, caused the silent onlookers to hold their breath in admiration. The first scene showed the storming of the Great Breach at Badajoz on

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April 6th, 1812. The second showed Lord Wellington, the day after Badajoz, standing on the breach and looking down on the body of Charles MacLeod, the Colonel of the 43rd, who was killed in the action.

The Torchlight Tattoo.

There followed the Torchlight Tattoo, in which a hundred torchbearers took part. The long file of red and yellow lights moved out from among the dark trees, and spread over the field. A constantly moving train of lights, with their bearers invisible, they formed into file, then into fours, and finally massed together in sections of eight. Then, with perfect regularity and proportion, the revolving star was executed in the darkness, and the mass of lights eventually formed a brilliant background for the final tableau, when, in the path of the searchlight, the Colours and Guards—a mingling of the uniforms of 1814 and of 1914—advanced up the field towards the enclosure. The band of the 43rd Light Infantry struck up the Regimental marches, while the illustrated numbers 43 and 52 flashed into sight on either side of the torchbearers. When the whole assembly stood motionless the band broke into the well-known strains of the hymn "Abide with me," and as the music died away the clear bugle-call of the Last Post echoed through the darkness. It was a finer sight than anything else which the pageant had to show.

The above account was written after the display on the first night, a few words in amplification will, I think, therefore, not come amiss.

As is stated in the above account the first night was very wet—a great disappointment—and there were not more than 1,200 spectators present. On the other two nights, however, we were more fortunate, the numbers registered being just over 7,000 on the second and approximately 10,000 on the third night.

On the second and third nights we carried out

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a modern attack on a strong point by a Platoon. The space was very limited, but with the assistance of Véry lights, thunder flashes and smoke candles, quite a realistic effect was produced. The recruits who carried out this attack entered very well into the spirit of the thing, advanced well, and died in the most approved fashion.

We had very bad luck over the Cashmere Gate. The pioneers after weeks of work had painted a very good reproduction from photographs; this was pasted on canvas and hung on scaffolding poles the night before the opening performance. Unfortunately, during the night it blew a gale and poured in torrents, completely destroying all their work. The next morning, however, they again set to work, re-hung more canvas, and painted this as well as they could in the time. The result, in the searchlight, was quite satisfactory although not nearly as good as the original would have been.

The recruits were extraordinarily good in the physical training display and carried out the complicated movements in the torchlight procession with the utmost precision. These two events were especially creditable as the recruits had to do the drill for these in addition to their ordinary recruits' training. The band of the 43rd played with untiring energy throughout the performances, after having fulfilled their ordinary engagement each afternoon. Great credit is due to Thorne and his staff, consisting of Sgts. Chantry, Piper and Whenman, for their ingenuity in devising methods of representing shell fire, the explosion

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of bombs, etc., while the noise of the blowing up of the Cashmere Gate was a masterpiece!

The permanent staff, bewhiskered and equipped as for Waterloo or the Mutiny, looked the part and became actors with very little rehearsing.

We hope to repeat the experiment on a larger scale next year, and with luck and good weather, to make a really substantial sum for the Regimental Charities. We propose to make all the uniforms on the next occasion, instead of hiring, as these would then always be available for any Regimental pageant of this nature which may be held in the future.

STAGE MANAGER.

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POINT-TO-POINT RACING.

By Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. W. F. S. Foljambe, D.S.O.

There is no doubt that Point-to-Point Race Meetings are extremely popular with the country-side and thus further the interests of foxhunting, which, after all, is one of their chief objects as no hunting means no Point-to-Point.

The evolution of Point-to-Point Racing is very like that of steeplechasing in its early days. Formerly, steeplechases were run over a natural country and very often straight.

Point-to-Points began in the same way, but nowadays everything is sacrificed to the spectators. Such being the case, it is often necessary to make up the fences, nothing being more dangerous or unpleasant to ride over, at racing speed, than a line of gaps.

The course should be typical of the country hunted by the local pack, and would be no worse if it had to include a four-posts-and-rails, an open brook and an in-and-out of a lane, provided the two former were found locally. Most of the National Hunt rules with reference to Point-to-Points are, however, only restrictive, presumably for fear that Point-to-Points should oust National Hunt Meetings.

Another point that requires serious consideration from the powers that be is the prevention of welching. It is a pity that the *pari-mutuel* could

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not be allowed, if only for these meetings. The public would then get a fair price and be sure of getting paid; the Hunt, too, would benefit if it took a percentage. At present it too often happens that when a strong local tip wins, as occurred at a Midland meeting this year, a large number of the pseudo-bookmakers are found missing.

These minor difficulties, however, are nothing to the difficulty of finding the animal that will win the local Point-to-Point at the end of the season—an ambition which, when one is young, looms very large.

The long purse is a great help but, as few of us are blest with that, we must try whether by skill the £100 horse can be made as good as the £500 horse.

It is, of course, quite impossible to say where to go for a likely horse. Luck will be a considerable factor. Good luck combined with good judgment is worth more than gold.

You see countless horses advertised as being likely to win a Point-to-Point. How few do! So don't pay much attention to these words. Remember that where most horses fail is in not being able to stay, while what you want is a good stayer and a quick jumper. To ensure this, the clean bred horse is best, because he is going within himself, while the half-bred horse is going all out. Unlike many half-breds, most thoroughbred horses jump best when going fast.

Ireland used to be the best place in which to find such an animal, but now it is far more uncertain, chiefly because breeders there sell their stock as yearlings.

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However, when you look at a horse always find out most carefully his history, and go for the horse that has never been in the hands of people who race in any way. The older a horse gets, the more people have had a try with him, and, presumably, if he has not won till you buy him, you have got to be cleverer than his previous owners to produce him in winning form. Sometimes, if you know the previous owners, you may think you will be, but that is the time for good judgment. Anyway, be sure the animal hasn't been tried and found wanting in stamina.

Some people now buy yearlings, as there, at least, you get pretty well to the root of things. But that requires time and somewhere to run them, so is not of interest in this article.

We will now assume that, by good luck and with considerable judgment, you have got a cheap horse which you hope has prospects. We will take it he is a good hunter and, anyhow, performs that part of his trade well. The thing to do now is to put him on a level with those expensive horses, some of which you may have coveted. And mind you, this can be done to a great extent, and money will not help.

Horse and rider must be absolutely fit. The horse should have a clear fortnight at least before the race, with no hunting or long days. You want to get him really fresh—jumping out of his skin. Don't over-gallop him; though, of course, some horses want more than others; the generality of hunters only require short, sharp sprints of half a mile or so every day or every other day.

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If you have a good long hill, trot up it, say, alternate days with the sprint. Don't keep him dragging about or out a long time, especially with a heavy weight on his back.

One good gallop of about two miles on the flat with another horse, a week before his race, will usually be quite sufficient for horses hard-hunted up to the beginning of this fortnight. Be sure though, that it *is* a good gallop—not a slow canter for a mile and a half—and a fast finish. And hold them well together all the way.

To do this, the rider must be fit, and to become so the best and pleasantest way is to ride three or four gallops a day, but if you can manage only one in a fortnight, supplement the riding by running, skipping or whatever appeals to you.

Besides getting yourself and the horse fit in wind and muscle, the horse has to be schooled to jump quickly; this is so often forgotten, but it is one of the chief ways by which you can make a horse beat what should be a better one.

It stands to reason that if you can gain a couple of lengths at each fence, and there are twenty fences, the forty lengths so gained are very useful at the finish. Out hunting, a horse is, in many cases, never asked to jump quickly, though nine out of ten horses can be taught to do it and thoroughbreds mostly do it naturally.

Small black steeplechase fences are best to do the schooling over. So if you haven't got any you can go to, try and get two or three natural fences in a line and bush them up to look black. After that it all depends on the rider. Pop him

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over these fast the days he doesn't sprint, with another horse—a quick jumper if possible; again keep him well held together—not a wild *hooroosh.* When he does them really well, stop doing it.

Avoid the horse that lands all of a heap and knocks the wind out of himself. He is probably the one in the ten that you can't teach—and even if you do, he will probably take so much out of himself that it will avail him little. This is, of course one reason why, so often, *a horse over jumps beats his better on the flat.* So try and get an active, wiry horse.

As regards feeding, I will touch only lightly on this. Give the best of hay and oats—as much as you can get him to eat—and see that water is always within reach. Small, frequent feeds are best, and a good feed last thing at night is a great thing, especially with some horses.

My horses have a mash, not of bran but of crushed oats (made two hours before required), every day of their lives; also they get hay and water, up to a certain time, on the morning of running, though, naturally, they do not want a rack full of hay and a bucket of water within a couple of hours of running. But you do want to give a small feed, with a mouthful of water, just as late as possible before running, provided that it can be digested in time. I give mine about one and a half pounds crushed oats about three hours before running, if it can be arranged.

Another most important point is to make sure that the horse has staled since early morning. Usually, he has a journey to the course and, if

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put into a box, will stale as soon as put in; but some horses are most difficult and the groom must see him do it.

Now all depends on the rider, and here again money cannot tell. Get to the course in time to walk round, and always walk round the way the race is run; it is waste of time to go the reverse way. Personally, I would put up 14 lbs. extra and walk round, sooner than not be allowed to. But you must have a good memory for each fence and where is the best place to jump it, and also for the best going in between.

In a steeplechase the take-off and landing are usually much the same all along each fence, but this is by no means the case in a Point-to-Point and many lengths may be poached by the man with a retentive eye.

My advice is to go changed, as the dressing tent is a detestable place. Get back in time to weigh. It is always best to have weighed at home so as to know what weights are required. Put any dead weight well forward and don't pull girths tighter than necessary.

Give your horse a canter to open his pipes on the way to the post; with some horses this is most necessary.

At the post, keep your eye on the starter. You will have made up your mind before what sort of race you are going to ride, but whatever it is, don't give away any distance at the start.

If you can do it, the best thing in a Point-to-Point is to wait in front, for you can then jump each fence where you selected and you are clear

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of the ruck, which invariably includes several bad riders. A few years ago, if you jumped off and went a real good gallop, you had the race won in the first mile, but that is not so easy nowadays.

Remember to keep your horse going till you are past the post. A horse stops very quickly at the end of three miles and takes a lot of getting going again.

Keep your whip still. There are only about half a dozen professional jockeys fit to be allowed a whip at the finish, so the budding amateur certainly is not.

It is a pity to throw away a race by either of the above two stupid errors, but it happens every year—and not in Point-to-Points only.

If all has gone well and your once cheap, and now perhaps expensive, horse has beaten some of the out-of-reach, coveted ones, you will deserve great credit, for, easy as it may seem when lightly touched on in a few words, as in this article, a lot of care, forethought, and hard work are required to get good results.

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HENRY AND CHARLES DAWSON OF THE FIFTY-SECOND.

By Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Crosse, D.S.O.

The two brothers, Henry and Charles Dawson, were sons of Pudsey Dawson, of Bolton Hall, Craven, in Yorkshire, and were born at Liverpool. An older brother, William, a Captain, Royal Navy, died in India in 1811. Their sister was the great-grandmother of Captain W. J. Littledale, who was killed in action at Bertincourt, on March 23, 1918, when commanding a Company of the 52nd.

Henry Dawson, born August 27, 1788, was gazetted Ensign 52nd, from the 43rd, July 4, 1805; Lieutenant, 1st Bn. 52nd, November 14, 1805. He served with the Regiment in the Peninsula, and distinguished himself at the Combat of Almeida on the Coa in 1810 (*vide* "Moorsom's Historical Record of the 52nd," 2nd Edition, pp. 120–122), where his withdrawal after dark of his half-Company, cut off in the tower by the rapid advance of the French, was "a fine example of coolness and daring."

Subsequently promoted Captain, he was killed while fighting a rear-guard action on the banks of the Huebra, November 17, 1812.

Charles Dawson, born January 31, 1792, became Ensign 52nd, June 8, 1809; Lieutenant, June 21, 1810. He was wounded in 1812 at Badajoz, and again, severely, at Waterloo, of which latter wound he died at Chantilly on June 3, 1817.

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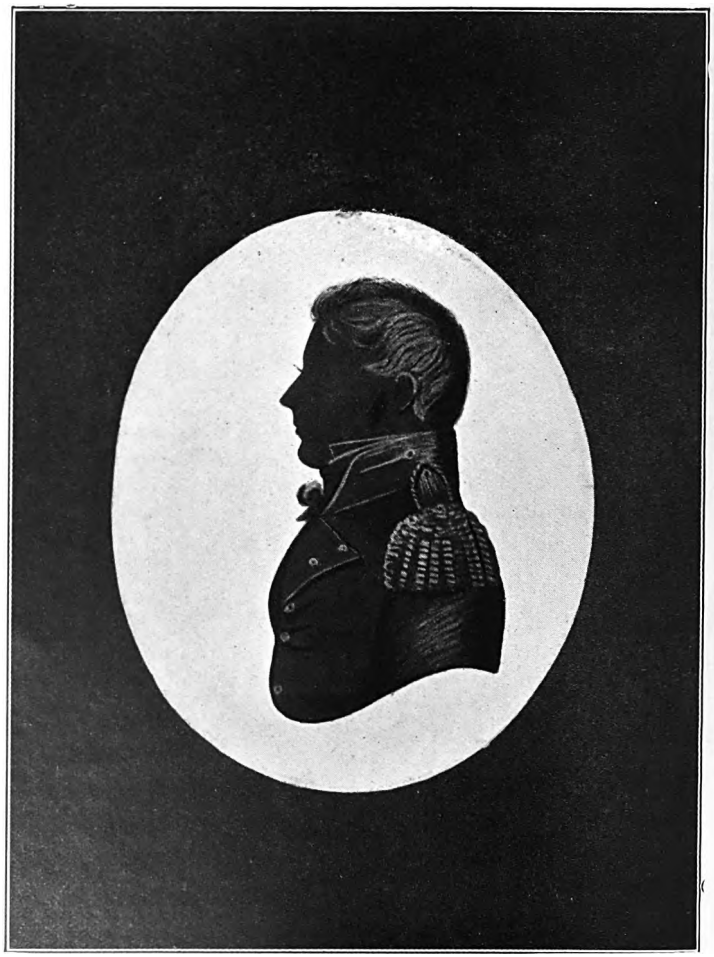

LIEUTENANT CHARLES DAWSON, 52ND REGIMENT.

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The following appeared in "The Star" of Wednesday, December 30, 1812:—

"Captain H. Dawson, of the 52nd Regiment of Foot, was killed on the 17th ult. by a musket-ball, which struck him in the breast whilst leading on a skirmishing party of light troops in the late retreat of the Marquis of Wellington, on the banks of a small river near the village of San Munoz, about half-way between Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo. Major Ewart, the nephew of W. Ewart, Esq., of Liverpool, being within ten yards of him when he fell, hastened to his assistance, but the gallant youth could only smile on his friend, when the blood gushed out of his mouth, and without being able to utter a syllable, he breathed his last in the arms of two of his brave soldiers.

"The pressure of the enemy would not permit him more than a hasty interment. By desire of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, he was carried into the rear and buried in his clothes. The deceased was the son of Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Liverpool, and was 24 years of age."

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A HOLIDAY IN THE BALTIC.

By Captain E. H. Whitfeld, M.C.

It is as a rule impossible to get leave during July and August, but if circumstances are such that leave is obtainable, then the question of where to go is usually a difficult problem. Seaside resorts are full, and in consequence neighbouring golf courses are crowded.

A very pleasant trip can be made to the Baltic without incurring undue expense or any discomfort except that provided by the North Sea when in a turbulent mood. If I give an account of a trip made by myself and a friend to this part of the world, it will, I hope, best describe the pleasures of such a holiday.

The Baltic is not a well-known part of the world, and many people are vague as to what countries exist in these days; and on being told that a trip to Finland was projected, one's friends looked askance and asked, "What do you do in Finland?" The answer is that, if you are a fisherman, there is excellent fishing to be obtained. Not being a fisherman, my idea was to have a complete change and see a bit more of the world in what, I was assured by those who knew, was an ideal climate. My hopes were fully realized. I will now try to take your thoughts to Finland with my party.

We sailed from Hull on August 5, and after a slight difference of opinion with the North Sea

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reached Copenhagen after about forty-two hours. Our boat was a Finland Line boat of about 2,000 tons. We landed at Copenhagen and went into the town for dinner. Altogether a nice, clean, well-built and well-planned city.

We sailed at noon on the following day, there being a bright sun and a perfect sky. Sailing N.N.E., we passed close to Sweden and the islands of Oland and Gothland, arriving at Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, on the 10th; the weather absolutely perfect, the atmosphere in these parts being particularly clear. The entrance to the harbour, as is all the Finnish coast, is guarded by several islands, of which the most interesting is the island of Sveborg, which was the old Russian naval base in the days when Finland was a part of Russia.

The Finn is a good sailor, and yachting is one of the most popular pastimes; and though navigation is rather dangerous owing to half-submerged rocks, this danger is lessened by the fact that there is no tide to speak of. There are hundreds of yachts and motor boats in the harbour, many of them built locally.

Having landed and passed through the Customs, we got into an extraordinary little four-wheeled vehicle resembling a small phæton and drove to our hotel in the centre of the town. This proved to be a very clean and up-to-date place with excellent rooms and good cooking, and almost any food could be had for the asking. The hall porter, an ex-officer of the Russian Army, spoke good English, but practically no one else did.

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As a result of calling on the Legation, we were offered the Legation motor boat for the afternoon, and had a very pleasant trip all round the islands, during which we visited an outdoor museum on one of them. This consisted of old Finnish log houses and a church which had been brought complete from somewhere inland and erected on this island as interesting relics. Each house was fully furnished, and by the aid of a guide book every article in the house was explained. All the workmanship was sound, and everything, from the house itself down to the tables and stools, gave the impression of solidity. We were also shown working models of bear, wolf, and bird traps. These were all very simple, but no doubt effective. For instance, the wolf trap consisted of a round pit about five feet in depth, with a pole, on which was a platform, stuck in the middle and coming up to the ground level. In the floor of the pit a large number of very nasty-looking sharp stakes were embedded. The space between the edge of the pit and the platform was camouflaged with light brushwood, and we gathered that the bait, consisting of a dog, was chained to the platform; and the wolf on approaching the dog treads on the brushwood—which of course gives way—and impales itself on the stakes—a horrible ending!

Another day we hired a car and drove inland. The country is rather flat and very wooded. Some of the rivers are pretty.

Then, to complete our sight-seeing, we obtained permission to visit Sveborg, which, as already

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mentioned, was at one time a Russian naval base. We were shown over by an officer of the Staff, and there was little, if anything, in the way of modern fortifications. The old batteries—muzzle-loaders of large calibre—are still in position. The masonry work of the magazines, etc., is quite remarkable. There is no doubt the Russian was a great builder, and these old fortifications are fine examples of the art.

The Finns have an Air Force, and their work-shops for the construction and repair of their aeroplanes are situated on the island; we were not, however, invited inside.

We spent in all five days at Helsingfors, and then crossed the Gulf of Finland to Esthonia, which was also at one time under Russian rule, and is only separated now by the River Narva.

We landed at Reval and went to the hotel, which, though clean, was not so up-to-date or comfortable as the Helsingfors hotel. The town itself is very old and picturesque, the walls and moat still existing on the north side. The streets are narrow and paved with very sharp *pavé*, which makes walking unpleasant.

We went to the War Office, and were received by the Acting Chief of Staff, who spoke no English, and in consequence an interpreter was necessary. It was arranged that in the afternoon we should be taken to see the Military College corresponding to our Sandhurst and Woolwich.

The Minister for War intimated that he also would like to see us, so we were escorted into his office and had a talk with him.

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In the afternoon an officer, who spoke quite good English, together with a dilapidated Ford car, was produced, and we drove out to the College along some most indifferent roads. The College is called the Kadettide Kasino, and is modelled on St. Cyr. The buildings consist of several large blocks, each block containing about four very large rooms with a few small rooms leading off the large ones. Here, again, the Russian masonry can be seen, as these buildings were originally built as barracks by the Russians.

The cadets sleep in the large rooms, each cadet having a small cupboard by the side of his bed in which to keep his kit. They mess in one of the large rooms, but have a separate building, which looks like a small private house, for reading and writing in.

It was about 2 p.m. when we arrived, and the Commandant, a most charming man, showed us round. Amongst other things, we were shown the range, the dormitories, and the actual spot in one of these where a bomb—by which two cadets were killed—was thrown in at the window during the attempted revolution in December 1924. We were also shown the dining-hall, where several cadets were having their luncheon, the gymnasium, the science laboratories and workshops.

There is also a branch of the College for what are called "Aspirants." These are of the same age and type as the other cadets, but are not making the Army their profession. In consequence, when they pass out they are given commissions in the Reserve.

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We were also taken to the barrack-room of a company of regular troops, who were being employed at the College on some work. We noticed particularly how clean and tidy these enormous rooms were kept.

We happened to see a platoon coming in from training, and were much impressed with the way they marched.

We gathered that there were something over one hundred cadets proper, and about forty "aspirants." They are organized into companies, and games are encouraged. After taking a few photographs, we entered our Ford and bumped back into Reval.

Altogether a most interesting and pleasant afternoon.

Esthonia is rather more troubled by Russia than Finland. Less than a year ago the Bolshevists tried a *coup*, which was fortunately frustrated before it really got going. These small countries are all passing through anxious times, as they have little money, and if, for example, the Esthonian crops failed, it might mean bankruptcy.

On the following day (Tuesday) we sailed for Finland again, as our boat for England was due to leave Helsingfors on the Wednesday. Stopping for some hours at Hangö to pick up 2,500 barrels of butter, we sailed down the Baltic, passing the Bolshevist Fleet, which consists of ten ships, of which a few resemble destroyers, the others being of no obvious design.

The feature of our homeward journey was our

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passage through the Kiel Canal; the locks at either end and the bridges carrying the railways high above our masts being remarkable feats of engineering skill. We berthed at Hull at 8 a.m. on August 23, and reached London by 1 p.m.

So ended a very pleasant trip. One might vary one's journey by leaving the boat at Copenhagen on the way out and going through the Swedish lakes to Stockholm and so on to Finland.

An account of a holiday without a word as to expenses is of little use as an encouragement to others to try the same. Hull to Finland, first-class return, is £18. Hotel expenses, single room, about 7s. a night. Food according to what you order, but, living very well, not more than 10s. a day. In Esthonia the food is considerably cheaper.

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A VETERAN OF THE FIFTY-SECOND.

By M. Vaughan.

During one of my annual visits to Norfolk in September 1904, I was staying in the village of Foulsham, not far from Fakenham, and it was there I made the acquaintance of Corporal William Girling, of the 52nd Light Infantry. Girling had once been a strong stalwart man, standing over six feet, but he was then over threescore years and ten and past his prime. He was living with his wife and daughters in a small house on a farm, where he could still manage odd jobs, but it worried him to think that he might soon have to make way for a younger man, so with a pension of only ninepence a day his prospects were not of the brightest. Girling enlisted in 1848 and bought his discharge in September, 1860, leaving the Army with an excellent character from Captain J. D. Monson, Girling served with the 52nd during the Mutiny. He marched with the column under Nicholson, from Sialkot to Delhi, receiving two sword cuts on the head in the action on the Ravi River. He was all through the Siege of Delhi, took part in the assault on the Kashmir Gate, where he got a bullet through his thigh and was near Nicholson when he fell. Despite the excessive heat and hardships of the Siege, except when wounded, he was never sick or sorry, and he always maintained that the reason for this was that he was a beef and rum man. On being discharged he started a public-house in a Norfolk village, put all his savings into the venture and lost them all.

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Reading was one of his favourite occupations. We lent him books like Kinglake's "Crimea," and Motley's "Dutch Republic," and his remarks proved that they had been read with profit as well as pleasure. He was very proud of his Regiment. The officers were the finest in the world, and the soldiers would follow the officers into the jaws of hell. He was never tired of talking about the assault on the Kashmir Gate, and telling me how he caught it from his Captain for going about as usual after receiving a bullet through his thigh instead of reporting himself. But for this pluck or obstinacy, whichever you prefer to call it, Girling paid dearly, as for wounds not reported no pension could be claimed. His two great heroes were Havelock and Outram—for Havelock he had the greatest respect, but for Outram the most enthusiastic admiration. He was the soldier's best friend; after a hard day's march he would order an extra ration of rum, and he would go to the hospital to cheer the wounded with the latest news from the front.

Girling's case excited considerable attention. Every one agreed that he deserved a rise in his pension, but no one seemed inclined to make a move, so my friend and I determined to have a try, though it was late in the day to ask for an increase of pension for services rendered in 1857. We drew up a statement of Girling's services and enlisted the sympathy of friends in the district, among whom it is only fair to mention the names of the late Sir Brampton Gurdon, M.P., and the late General Bulwer, who took a great interest

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in the case, but the latter warned us that it was not so easy as it had been to get individual cases investigated, adding that his brother, Sir Edward Bulwer, who had held several appointments at the War Office was of the same opinion. We also consulted an old officer, a Rifleman, who had been a friend of Captain Stopford (Girling's Company Officer) in the Siege. He said he would write at once to Captain Stopford on our behalf and advised me to write too, which I did. We had an encouraging letter from Captain Stopford. "I am only too pleased to help a veteran who served with me during the Mutiny, and I can vouch for the accuracy of your statement about his service and wounds." We then sent our statement to the War Office, hoping that the chances were decidedly in favour of Corporal Girling, so our disappointment can be imagined when a communication reached us that the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, having twice carefully gone into the application on behalf of Corporal Girling, in absence of official evidence to confirm the statement that he had been twice wounded, to their regret were unable to award him an increase to his pension. We thought our statement was quite explicit; but apparently it was not, so it appeared that we must accept the decision as final and bow to defeat.

Shortly afterwards I was discussing the case with an officer who strongly advised me to write to the Colonel of the Regiment, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. Green Wilkinson, adding "He is a very kind-hearted man and if anybody can move the Commissioners, he

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can. He will be only too pleased." To make a long story short, I wrote and he at once replied "I will do all that is in my power." He was as good as his word. A few days later he wrote: "I have had a long talk with Captain Stopford, and I have also seen the Governor of Chelsea Hospital, with the result that the case is to be re-opened, but full details about the wounds are wanted, which Captain Stopford has kindly promised to supply." We then had formal notice that the case was to be re-opened and in due course an official intimation reached us and old Girling that the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital had raised his pension to one and sixpence a day. So all is well that ends well, and our best thanks are due to Sir F. Green Wilkinson, for the strenuous efforts he made on Girling's behalf. General Bulwer sent his warm congratulations, while I received a letter from General Green Wilkinson: "I am very pleased that Girling's pension is raised to eighteen-pence, please tell him so from me. I am also telling Colonel Crosse and Captain Stopford, who were as much interested in the case as I was."

The clergyman of his parish often told me he had never met a more grateful man than Girling. He lived to enjoy his pension till 1915, when he died at the ripe age of 85. He was certainly the last Mutiny veteran in that part of Norfolk and perhaps the last survivor of the 52nd who took part in the assault on the Kashmir Gate and who nobly upheld before Delhi the reputation which their fathers had won in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

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AN EXPEDITION TO LADAKH.

By Lieut. M. T. Stephens.

My expedition (which sounds so much better than a trip) started from Srinagar on May 1. Ten days later I was in Leh, the capital of Ladakh, a large town once the seat of Government, and a trading centre whose antiquity would make Rome or Athens appear newcomers. Here ensued two days' frantic wiring to the Game Preservation Department, and finally after expending much time and treasure I was allotted No. 8 Ammon Block, and set off. This is the farthest Ammon Block there is on the Chinese Frontier and it centres round the monastery of Hanlé, which Kinloch mentions in his book. Beyond Leh there are no trees after the first two marches; nor can any supplies except sheep and goats' milk be obtained. The country is, without exception, the most barren I have ever seen, and the cold at this time of year is intense.

My first day out from Hanlé I saw various herds of Ammon rams, and succeeded by nightfall in marking down into a small corrie a herd containing shootable heads. I was up two hours before dawn the next morning in the most extreme cold. I did quite a good stalk, but could not get nearer than two hundred and fifty yards, so I refused to shoot, much to my shikari's disgust. Moving round behind a hill brought us fifty yards nearer, and a third and most elaborate approach

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march got us to within about a hundred and thirty yards of where the herd was grazing. There were three rams, with heads of about 40 inches, and six or seven ewes. It was obviously impossible to get closer owing to the open state of the ground, the changing winds and the well-known sagacity of the quarry, so I determined to shoot, and managed to bring one of the rams down. The remainder of the herd took no great notice, and after galloping away a short distance stood looking about them. This apparently unsophisticated behaviour so surprised me that it needed a sharp blow from my shikari to make me shoot again, and I fired three more shots, one of which shattered the foreleg of one ram and another hit him farther back. They all made off out of the corrie after this, the wounded one behind, but the endurance of wounded Ammon is well known and it was not till the following day that we got him. Both heads were just over 40 inches and, as usual, well broken at the points through fighting. The Indian Ammon is a huge animal, and his horns are more remarkable for their massiveness than their length. The term Ammon is actually wrong, as the Ladakh sheep is really the Hodsoni, the true Ammon being found only in Central Asia.

I stayed on in the Hanlé neighbourhood for another week, and bagged two good Bhurrel and a Thibetan gazelle. I was particularly pleased to get this animal, as they are exceedingly scarce now, and I finally secured mine after a stalk lasting five hours.

From Hanlé I marched to Changchemno crossing

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the Mersemik La (18,200 feet) *en route*. Here I encountered Colonel Meinertzhagen of the 7th Fusiliers, the first English person I had spoken to for a month. The cold here was even more terrible, and I was thankful when I got four good Thibetan antelope in one day, including two with one shot (!), and turned back towards Leh. By this time I was in great marching form, but the day I crossed Chung La I had about enough of it. We started before sunrise and made the top of the pass by about two o'clock. Unfortunately we made across a snow-covered river bed and suddenly the yaks—the local bullock used for transport—sank as far as their withers. We had to haul them out and manhandle the loads for half a mile over the pass, on the southern side of which the melting snow made descent very difficult. We were finally able to pitch camp a long time after sunset. I then spent a very bad week in a Sharpu nullah and drew absolutely blank. Finally I got three quite good heads in another nullah.

After this I went on to the Hemish festival, the great Ladakhi religious revival. Here I met Mrs. Whittall, who had come up by herself, as Whittall could not get leave, and we had a great Regimental re-union. Quite a lot of English people were there; globe trotters, shikaris, cinema experts and a few English Buddhists. The festival itself was wonderful, a sort of Buddhist passion-play symbolizing the life of the soul after death. The weird dances and gorgeous dresses, the masks—one of which was Winston Churchill to the life—and the howling saxophones and tom-toms

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produced an effect which left Chu-Chin-Chow or Hassan a poor second. But the most wonderful effect was produced by the setting; the courtyard of the monastery, whose walls touched a huge cliff rising behind, the red-robed Lamas, and the thousands and thousands of country people perched on every step and roof, and in every window. Many of them had come hundreds of miles to see the performance, dressed in their best, and during the intervals they were amused by a pair of clowns who rather recalled the comic turns at the Waterloo Sports.

I also had an interview with the Grand Lama, second only in Buddhism to the Grand Lama of Lhassa. He was a nice fat old man and asked me to send him an electric torch.

I now set back to Kashmere at the average rate of twenty-two miles a day, and after a fruitless three days after red bear near Dras—whence they had all migrated by this time—I spent a very idle week in the Sind Valley. Its beauties are so well known that I will not describe them, and after ten strenuous weeks in bleak Ladakh I thoroughly appreciated them. I shot a black bear here, and missed another very big one at about ten yards range. The Sind Valley in July simply swarms with elegant gentlemen and their equally elegant ladies, who viewed my beard, my modest camp, and my antique garments with disdain, not to say disgust.

I regard Ladakh as much the best shoot you can do in the hills, provided you don't want to be too luxurious. In three months I covered a thousand

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miles, saw a country and a people as different from India as Italy is from Denmark, and shot thirteen head of big game at an inclusive cost of two thousand rupees, which was not much more than my pay for that period. Nobody in the Regiment appears to have been to Ladakh since Mockler was there in 1894, and I think anybody who does go there will find it well worth while—firstly to see the country, and secondly for Shikar.

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MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS OF THE REGIMENT.

By Brig.-General A. J. F. Eden, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Probably very few officers now serving realize what great changes in organization the Army went through in July 1881 when Lord Wolseley introduced his great Territorial scheme.

Previous to this date the Infantry of the Line were numbered by Regiments (except the Rifle Brigade, who renounced their old number of "95" in 1816) from 1 to 109. The first twenty-five Regiments had each two Battalions, while the 60th Rifles and Rifle Brigade each had four. Regiments were linked one to another, e.g. 43rd and 53rd, 52nd and 85th, of which, as a rule, one was abroad and the other at home.

In other parts of the Army List were to be found: (A) Infantry Brigade Depots, numbered 1 to 70; (B) Infantry Militia, and (C) Rifle Volunteers. Both Militia and Volunteers had an order of precedence of their own. Each was under a Brigade Depot.

Of (A) the 43rd formed part of No. 21 Brigade Depot, then at Shrewsbury (and commanded at the time by Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Colvile, C.B.), and the 52nd part of No. 42 at Oxford.

Of (B) there were two Militia Battalions, viz.: The Royal Bucks (King's Own), with Headquarters at High Wycombe, and the Oxford Militia at Oxford. The former were 35th and the

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latter 51st in the "order of precedence" of the 135 Infantry Militia Battalions. Both were under Brigade Depot No. 42.

Of (C) the Rifle Volunteers had two Battalions in each county. Oxfordshire (7th) consisted of the 1st (Oxford University) and 2nd Battalions, both with Headquarters in Oxford. Bucks (24th), also had two, viz., the 1st Battalion (Headquarters at Great Marlow) and the 2nd (Eton College) Battalion. Both counties were in Sub-district (Brigade Depot) No. 42.

By Lord Wolseley's great scheme the Regiment was reconstituted thus:

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Line and Militia Battalions.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot).
2nd Bn. (52nd Foot).
3rd Bn. (R. Bucks Mil.).
4th Bn. (Oxford Mil.).

Volunteer Battalions.

1. 1st Oxfordshire.
2. 2nd Oxfordshire.
3. 1st Bucks.
4. 2nd Bucks.

Some few years later the Volunteer Battalions were numbered thus:—

1st (Oxford University) V.B. (Late 1st Oxfordshire).
2nd Volunteer Battalion (Late 2nd Oxfordshire).
1st Bucks.
4th (Eton College) V.B. (Late 2nd Bucks).

All Volunteer Battalions were shown together in the Army List.

Brigade Depots were termed "Regimental

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Districts," the old No. 42 becoming No. 43, and constituting a Colonel's command.

So the Regiment remained until, in April, 1908, Lord Haldane introduced further alterations and designations. About thirty Militia Battalions were disbanded, of which the 3rd Battalion (Royal Bucks Militia) was one. The 4th Battalion became the 3rd and, at the same time, the term "Militia" gave way to that of "Special Reserve," whilst Volunteers became "Territorials."

The 2nd Volunteer Battalion was re-numbered the 4th Battalion (Territorial) and the 1st Bucks became the Buckinghamshire Battalion (Territorial).

The 1st (Oxford University) and the 4th (Eton College) Battalions ceased to form part of the Regiment and became Battalions, respectively, in the Senior Division and Junior Division of the newly constituted Officers' Training Corps.

It is proposed, in the following pages, to give a short account of the early formation and subsequent history of the above six Battalions.

The Royal Bucks (King's Own) Militia.

This well-known County Regiment was raised by G. H. Bulstrode, of Hedgerley, on October 21, 1642. Colonel Bulstrode commanded it at the battle of Edge Hill, in which action it took a prominent part when fighting was hardest.

A hundred years later, in 1742, the Regiment, which had been freshly raised at Aylesbury, was present at the battle of Holman's Bridge, just outside Aylesbury, on the Buckingham Road,

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and here many of them were killed and buried close to the bridge. Some forty years ago the skeletons were removed to Hardwick churchyard.

In 1762 Sir J. Dashwood was Colonel of the Royal Bucks, but resigned on his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In 1778 the Militia was sworn in at Aylesbury for five years, or for the duration of the war, and the men obeyed the summons with great alacrity.

In 1794 they were encamped near Weymouth during the visit of King George III, who specially selected them to form his personal guard, and, for this distinguished service, conferred upon the Regiment the title of "Royal Bucks, King's Own Militia."

In 1798 this old and honoured corps was the first English Regiment of Militia to volunteer for service and to land in Ireland, which was then in a state of rebellion. Here it served for a year under its Colonel, the Marquess of Buckingham. On the return of the Regiment to England, volunteers for the Line were called for and no less than 400 men came forward to take their places in readiness to fight with the Army. The Regiment afterwards furnished its full number of men yearly to serve in the war.

In 1808 the whole of the Royal Bucks, under Earl Temple, volunteered for service in Spain, and received the highest praise from the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of York, for this display of patriotic zeal.

In 1812, while quartered at Manchester, the Regiment received a most complimentary address,

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and a present of money from the townspeople in recognition of their excellent conduct and to enable them to participate in the festivities occasioned by the glorious victories in the Peninsula.

In 1813, under the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, they embarked for Bordeaux and served in France under the Duke of Wellington. On leaving, each officer was decorated by King Louis XVIII with the *fleur-de-lis*.

On the death of their Colonel, the Duke of Buckingham, the command of the Regiment was taken over by the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, who worked heart and soul for the corps and brought it to a high pitch of excellence, the men being remarked wherever they were seen for their especial smartness and neatness in uniform, their perfect discipline and their good behaviour.

On January 18, 1846, the Permanent Staff, with Colours, formed a Guard of Honour at Wolverton to Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the occasion of her visit to Stowe. They were quartered at Gayhurst, and again formed a Guard of Honour on Her Majesty's return.

In 1854 the Royal Bucks marched to Windsor and furnished Guards of Honour to Her Majesty. They were complimented on two occasions by H.R.H. the late Prince Consort upon their very soldierlike appearance, the excellence of their Band, the manner in which they drilled, and their smartness upon Castle Guards.

In April of the following year they furnished a Guard of Honour, Band, and Colours (under

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Captains Young and Peete, Lieuts. Hall, Scobell, the Hon. F. G. Irby, Tyrwhitt Drake and Adjutant Hewett) to receive the Emperor of the French at Dover. Though the Regiment was quartered at Canterbury, this Guard of Honour was chosen from it as being the most efficient corps in the district.

In 1856, on the Regiment being disembodied, the Lord Lieutenant of Bucks received Her Majesty's commands "to communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers and private men of the Royal Bucks (King's Own) Militia the high sense she entertains of their conduct and of the zeal and spirit which they have manifested since they have been embodied." In addition to the above they received the thanks and approbation of the House of Commons to the "distinguished corps of Royal Bucks Militia."

In Lord Carrington's Orders the following appears:—

"To the honour of the County it should be recorded that 1,723 volunteers have been attested, some hundreds of whom have volunteered into Her Majesty's Forces, and the anxiety of officers commanding the smartest regiments to secure these men as recruits sufficiently attests the sense entertained by the most competent judges of the character of the men, the discipline of the Regiment, and its knowledge of its duties. A letter has also reached him from the Bishop of Oxford, of whose diocese Bucks forms a part, expressive of his sense of the moral and religious conduct of the Regiment, as justified by the report received by

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him of their good attendance and behaviour at places of worship. Lord Carrington entertains no doubt that the strong and general feeling throughout the County in favour of the Militia Force, as that upon which experience shows its military efficiency mainly to rest, will prompt the Government to call it out for training every year. When summoned, he is confident that every man of the Royal Bucks will be at his post."

There are numberless letters and addresses, complimentary to the old Regiment, too long to quote here.

On March 17, 1868, to the deep regret of all ranks, Lord Carrington, who had endeared himself to officers and men alike by his devotion to the Regiment, died. He was succeeded by Colonel Walter Caulfield Pratt, whose name as a smart soldier and a popular commanding officer will ever live in the history of the Royal Bucks. Under him the discipline and efficiency of the Regiment was kept up to the highest pitch.

On May 14, 1869, new Colours were presented by Her Grace the Duchess of Buckingham, who, in handing over these Colours, said: "They are now the Colours of the Royal Bucks (King's Own) Militia, a Regiment which has ever borne a high character. Let that character be maintained by steadiness and discipline when embodied, and good conduct at all times. Good men make good soldiers. If called upon for service, think upon the history of your Regiment—the readiness with which 500 men stood forth from its ranks and rallied round its Colonel to support the British

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Army in France. And let these Colours, which I now deliver to you, wave over your hearts fired by the same spirit of loyalty, obedience, and bravery which animated your predecessors."

The old Colours are in the possession of the Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G., who commanded the Royal Bucks from 1881 to 1886.

In 1880 the Regiment was at Aldershot, and, on being called on for volunteers to the Line, at once sent a large number of men to the 52nd Light Infantry, whose then Commanding Officer said that he had rarely seen such a fine lot of men.

In 1881 Lord Carrington became Colonel.

On July 1 the Regiment became the 3rd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

In 1882 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales inspected the Royal Bucks and complimented them on their smart appearance and proficiency in drill and field manœuvres. In the evening a telegram was dispatched to the 43rd in India and to the 52nd at home, to say that His Royal Highness drank to the health of the sister Battalions.

In 1886, Lord Carrington having gone to Australia, Lieut.-Colonel E. D. Lee took over the command.

In 1891 H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, inspected the Royal Bucks and expressed himself in most complimentary terms upon its appearance.

For the next fifteen years, except in 1886 when smallpox was rife in the County, and in 1900, when

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the Regiment was embodied, the annual trainings of 27 days were held at Aylesbury, High Wycombe, or Buckingham, with periodical visits to Aldershot or Salisbury Plain. The last training (in 1907) before disbandment was held at Browndown, near Gosport.

In April, 1897, Colonel H. Burney succeeded Colonel Lee in command, but in a little over a year he handed over to Colonel the Earl of Orkney. In 1903 he was followed by Lieut.-Colonel W. Terry, who, remaining till 1908, was thus the last Commanding Officer.

Up to the early 'nineties the Adjutant was usually a Regular Officer who had recently retired. Major F. Powell was the last of these. On February 27, 1892, he was succeeded by Captain (now Major-General Sir) J. Hanbury-Williams. For the future these appointments were to be held for five years, the next two in succession being Captain C. Fairtlough and Major C. H. Cobb. Major A. J. F. Eden was the last Adjutant, holding the appointment until March 31, 1908.

During the period of the South African War the Regiment was embodied. Arriving at Buttevant in Ireland, on January 18, 1900, it remained there till May, the summer being spent in Kilworth Camp. On October 4 a severe gale wrecked the camp, and the next day the Regiment proceeded by march route to Buttevant, remaining here till October 31, when it returned to High Wycombe to be disembodied.

During this period of embodiment the details

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of the 43rd were attached and all officers on first appointment also. Several drafts for the 43rd in South Africa were furnished, not only of recovered invalids but of many men from the Battalion itself.

Up to 1905 the systems in all Militia Battalions was to assemble all recruits for two months' drill for the period immediately preceding the annual training of the Battalion. In this year six Battalions were selected to take recruits all the year round and train them at their headquarters. The Royal Bucks was one of these, and consequently the little barracks at High Wycombe then became a busy place. The training of these recruits was carried out under the supervision of a captain and two or more subalterns, together with the adjutant and the permanent staff of the Battalion.

In 1907 Lord Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, commenced a complete reorganization of the Army, including the Militia and the Volunteers.

Certain Militia Regiments were declared to be redundant, and, in December, an order was published notifying that twenty-one Battalions would be disbanded the following spring. The Royal Bucks, though of a strength of nearly 600 men, was one of these. From April 1, 1908, it ceased to exist, after 266 years of honourable service.

Many officers and men volunteered to transfer to the 4th (Oxford) Militia, which now became the 3rd (Special Reserve) Battalion of the Regiment.

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The Colours were placed in the parish church, High Wycombe, and the historical portion of the Officers' Mess Regimental Plate in the Museum at Aylesbury for safe keeping, but at present it is on loan to the Bucks Territorial Battalion.

NOTE.—The writer is indebted to the author of "A Short History of the Royal Bucks (King's Own) Militia" for the greater part of this article.

(*To be continued.*)

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TWO OLD LETTERS.

The following old letters in the Officers' Mess Scrap Book are rather interesting. The first one describing the necessary kit on joining the 52nd in 1805 and the other showing that our reception of surplus officers from the Rifle Brigade was only repaying a kindness shown to us over a hundred years ago.

(Signed) J. B. JARVIS.

SANDGATE,
June 12, 1805.

MY DEAR HOPE,

I have the pleasure to tell you that I recommended your friend Wm. Johnstone for an Ensigncy in the 52nd, two days ago. Be so good therefore as to desire him to write the Gazetter, and as soon as he sees his name inserted, he may join us at this place if, in other respects it suits his convenience. I hope at all events that he will not delay, for any considerable time, to show himself in his new garb; you or Shepherds will probably aprise him to some friend in London, where he should get equipped, alias rigged, before he comes here. *Vandebrant*, Taylor, 32, Maddox Street, can make his jacket. *Haoches* in Piccadilly, the cap and feather. *Proper* or any sword cutlers, the Light Infantry sword, frog cross-belt, and sash. Besides which he should be provided with a small field belt, and whatever trunks he has he should have a small portmanteau, in case of service, a

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telescope, military maps of England, and of Kent. The General Regulations for 1804. Rules and Regulations for the Infantry. New Manual and Platoon Exercise, and Sontag's hints to New Comd. Officers.

The above is correct, for it is copied from a memorandum furnished to me by the Gen. S. Officer.

I need not add that your young friend will meet with every attention and encouragement from me. I have heard from Graham the 29th. May they had information from Maitland of the Line, of the return of the Rochefort Squadron, but Sir Robert preserved his close order of sailing, keeping the "Loire" and "Indefatigable" ahead only. He did not spread his squadron and next day at mid-day put about and returned to Furol, being then only 20 leagues from it. Graham spoke a sloop of war afterwards, which had seen the Rochefort Squadron the evening of the day Sir Robert had left off.

He seems to think the Baronet something too much of the old lady.

Believe me always sincerely and faithfully,

JOHN MOORE.

To SIR H. TORREN.

PLYMOUTH,

April 21, 1818.

SIR,

In reference to the conversation I had the honour of holding with you on the subject of the 2nd Battalion, 43rd Light Infantry being transferred

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as an additional Battalion to the Rifle Brigade, I have now most respectfully to add that in the event of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief being graciously pleased to accept of their services on the proposed occasion, the Officers of this Battalion will be most happy to join the Rifle Brigade as Juniors of their respective Ranks, and as the Battalion (now beyond its prescribed establishment) are equally anxious for such transfer, I have only to hope for your kind interference in their behalf, whenever a favourable opportunity may occur.

Having so lately had the honour of being appointed to the Battalion, it cannot be supposed that I can arrogate to myself any credit for the exemplary discipline and excellent interior economy established in this Regiment, which may be equalled but cannot be surpassed, it may therefore be permitted me to make this representation to you, well knowing the effect it will have in the future claim of the Corps. I have only to add that the admirable system of Drill, as practised by the late Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, is still adhered to in the Battalion, and kept up in its original excellence in all the various branches of Light Infantry Practice. I should be doing an injustice to the officers of the 2nd Battalion, 43rd, were I to omit stating that His Majesty's Service cannot produce officers whose animated zeal for their profession, and gentlemanly deportment are more strongly exemplified than in the person of every individual I have the honour to command.

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I have been the more induced to trouble you with this communication, as it appears to me, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has it in his power to sanction the charge before mentioned, without having recourse to any new Act, as in the case of the Regiments whose numbers have been lately altered, particularly as no alteration will take place in the changed selection of the non-commissioned officers and privates, excepting in their uniforms and equipments.

I beg to offer my sincere apology for intruding so much on your valuable time, which nothing but the interest and welfare of the Regiment under my command, could have induced me to venture.

I remain,

(Signature illegible).

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GOOD HUNTING.

(Concluded.)

By Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O., O.B.E.

During the summer, the 43rd moved to Mullingar, that best of stations for a lover of fox-hunting, and I re-joined there from a long training with two Special Companies of M.I., but after handing over my section, on September 30, I set sail for England on long leave on the following day.

The earlier part of the season was, as usual, spent in Oxfordshire, the stud consisting of only "Blarney" and "Wagtail," and, in the middle of December, 1898, I re-joined at Mullingar.

What fun we used to have with the Westmeath Hounds of which Lord Longford and his brother, Pakenham, were Joint-Masters! Every one who could raise a horse used to hunt and, as soldiering in the furlough season was rather a "cushy" affair, quite a lot of us would turn out on a hunting day. I find that the Colonel (Strachan), Colvile, Roger Owen, Cobb, Hammick, Foljambe, Bayley, Forrest, Stapleton and I used to be the most regular attendants. I don't think that during all our period of service in Ireland we ever met the real true hospitality for which that country used to be noted, until we reached Mullingar. What matter if all the "County families" were broke to the world? Every door was open on a hunting day; every cellar could be tried, whether the

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owner were at home or not. One had only to mention a desire to hunt at a place far distant from Barracks on a certain day, when invitations would flow in from all sides to come on overnight, bring the horse or horses, stay as long as one liked and perhaps shoot woodcock or snipe in the interval between hunting days.

I shall always maintain that Lord Longford was the hardest man to hounds I have ever seen. Always indifferently mounted, and more often than not on English horses which knew nothing about banks, he deemed it his duty, as M.F.H., to go exactly where his hounds went. Times without number the gallant Master had to be hauled out of impossible drains in the midst of bogs known to be uncrossable, even by a goat. I have seen him turn up, even at a meet, with blood pouring from his face as the result of an attempt at a short cut to covert, and remember an occasion when he set out for Pakenham Hall, some 18 Irish miles away, minus both tails of his coat and black from head to foot from a ducking in a peat hole.

I have a record of the last day of December, 1898, when the Westmeath met at our Mess and we had a real topper at the end of the day, as hard as we could bust over a lovely country; and there were only three of us who really saw hounds for the first twenty minutes. As good a gallop as I ever want to see; tosses galore—Colvile down over two successive fences—Longford four times. It was the same gallant spirit that made Lord Longford disdain to take cover from a lot of

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farmers, as he termed the Boers in the South African campaign, with the result that he was shot through the neck and sustained a wound from which few men would have recovered. The same undaunted spirit brought the end to his gallant career, when at Gallipoli he led his Brigade on an utterly forlorn hope, and was seen no more.

Then there was the old huntsman, Will Matthews, a roundabout short-legged little man and as obstinate as a mule, hunting his foxes well when on his best horse and in an easy country, and purposely casting the wrong way when the fences looked to him a bit too formidable. Right well do I recollect an occasion when, after an indifferent day's sport, hounds were thrown into that choice covert, Crissauns, towards the end of the day. Longford had taken his usual succession of tosses and had gone home, leaving no one out of the small field that remained to control matters. A fox was found, but on account of a certain brother officer getting a bit too for'ard, he was headed back and finally broke covert on the "wrong" side, where a very big and hairy double, known locally as "the mearin' fence," was the first obstacle one had to negotiate. Imagine my rage when I saw old Will give his whipper-in injunctions to hold the pack up while he reached for—and eventually extricated from his huge baggy pocket—a kennel book. He then proceeded to call the roll, looking over his saddle-bow as he called out the names of the hounds, as follows: "'Ector!" "'Ero!" "H'abigail!" and so forth, and not till the old beggar had made sure that

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the whole sixteen couple comprising the pack were out of covert, did he make any attempt at further enterprise, and then of course it was too late to go on. There was a day, though, when Will Matthews' extreme caution was his undoing, and I was the villain of the piece. In the course of a good run we were confronted by a big double at which old Will rode slightly in advance of myself and got to the top all right when, not liking the look of the drop and wide ditch on the far side, he turned his grey short to the right with the idea of riding along the top of the bank and finding a better way of exit. "Wagtail," however, was a flippant "lepper" and never had any idea of stopping, let alone refusing, the result being that we caught Will and his grey amidships and sent the whole parcel flying into the country beyond. No harm beyond a dirty jacket accrued to Will, but his language was terrible until I told him to shut up or he'd get no Christmas box.

With such a plethora of hunting I soon found that two horses were wholly insufficient for my needs and so in January I jobbed from Messrs. Slocock, the well-known Carlow dealers, a bay mare called "Susan," a good little sort though nothing like up to my weight. "Susan" gave me three falls in one day, but I got off scot-free, except for a rather nasty bang on my head at the third and last one.

What fun it all was! I feel sure that none of us who are left and can look back on the days at Mullingar will ever think that those of 1898-99 were not the best and most enjoyable of our lives,

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as far as hunting was concerned. As far as I was concerned I hunted altogether on sixty days and had thirteen falls.

The following season was destined to be a short one for all of us. I managed to put in two mornings' cubbing with the Westmeath and then the Regiment moved to Crownhill, Devonport, while I, with Foljambe as my subaltern, took my Company on detachment to Bull Point, a powder-magazine close to Saltash Suspension-bridge. This place very nearly upset my theory that it is possible to hunt from *any* locality, for here we were miles away from the nearest huntable country, the Dartmoor. The difficulty, however, was solved somehow, though the distances to and from the meets were appalling and I am bound to say that the country, when I *did* reach it, did not appeal to me. Both "Blarney" and "Wag-tail" were more or less useless on the moor itself and I confess that when hounds ran over the peat-holes, bogs and rocks on the moor I was more frightened than I should have been over the stiffest of grass countries; in the up-country we were more or less at home among the banks and stone walls and then I could—and did—"take out" a bit.

However, I had very little chance of really sampling Dartmoor, for very soon my orders came to go to South Africa, as Adjutant of Mounted Infantry, and so my hunting was finished for a time. Invalided home the following summer from the effects of dysentery and enteric, a long period of idleness on sick leave ended in my being posted

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once more to the Depot, in the winter of 1900-1901. My same two old nags, "Blarney" and "Wagtail" carried me well all that season, which was rather a broken one on account of frost, Queen Victoria's death and a sharp attack of "flu." Towards the end of the season I jobbed a horse from an Oxford dealer, and a real good little bit of stuff "Dublin's Pride" was, though I notice that on April 10, he gave me two falls in a real good day with the Heythrop. I put in my last day on April 25, with the South Berkshire—an unusually late date for fox-hunting. All the same, it went against the grain to be hunting when one's pals were fighting and I got very little real enjoyment that season, during which I put in forty-two days and had five falls.

Still at the Depot for the following season, I find in my old Journal, nothing worthy of record. The same old horses carried me over the South Oxfordshire country, though towards the end of the season, having drawn "blood money" to the extent of £80, I jobbed a huge fiddle-headed horse which I christened "Golumpus" and a very moderate horse he was; forty-five days and the very small total of two falls forms the record of the season 1901–1902.

I find that in the earlier part of the next season I hunted a good deal with "Snatcher" North and Brooke—now Air Vice-Marshal Brooke-Popham, with most of the letters of the alphabet after his name! "Blarney" and "Wagtail" still bore the brunt and burden of the day, but I was greatly helped during the season by getting constant

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mounts from the Master of the South Oxfordshire, W. Henry Barber, who kept nothing but the best of horseflesh in his stables. I was fortunate enough at the beginning of 1903 to be appointed to the Adjutancy of the Oxford University Volunteers, and accordingly took up my residence in very snug quarters in Littlemore, about three miles from Oxford. I held this job for five years—the best years of my life, though disastrous from the financial point of view.

I find that on February 2, 1903, there were out from the Regiment, Fanshawe, Watt, Hammick, Ballard, Bayley, Morland, Scott-Murray and myself—eight in all. I fancy there was a ball-dance about that time though I don't think Major-General Sir Robert Fanshawe or the writer were in any way engaged in it! The season with the South Oxfordshire was a record one and in the end I find I put in fifty-six days and had five falls; out of that number of days twenty are summed up as real good ones, an unusual average. I sold old "Wagtail" at the end of the season for £16 at Swindon, and have often blamed myself for not having had that good old horse put away painlessly, but the purse—as always—was sadly depleted and I had no alternative.

Things looked by no means promising for 1903–1904 as far as my hunting was concerned, as I had nothing to carry me but my dear old "Blarney," now failing in his wind and subject to cramp in one of his forelegs. However, my eldest brother lent me a mare which he was unable to ride and another brother, then at sea, put his horse at my

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disposal for most of the season. These horses, and mounts from the Master, saw me through the season which was a moderate one, interrupted by frequent spells of frost and six weeks at Aldershot on a Signalling Course. I see that on October 7, 1903, I gave Lamotte a mount and that on November 16, my eldest brother's mare gave me a very nasty one with the South Oxfordshire, the result being that I was carried off the field of action on a gate and taken home in a butcher's cart. No bones were broken, however, and I was very soon at it again. On April 30, 1904, when out with the Heythrop old "Blarney" gave me a bad toss on the flat—the worst of all possible falls; I remember very little about it but a good South Oxfordshire sportsman, noticing my "dithered" condition on rejoining the field, promptly sent me home with his second-horseman in attendance. Thirty-six days and six falls formed the record of this very indifferent season.

Funds were very low at the commencement of the season 1904–05, and there seemed every prospect of a very short season with only the old horse to carry me. However, I managed somehow to scrape together £25 and for this large sum I purchased a bay mare—"Polly"—rather a measly little animal, which was by no means sound when I bought her and decidedly lame when I sold for 18 guineas in November, 1904. With the proceeds of this sale and by dint of a good deal of "pinching" I bought in the same month a black nine-year-old horse, by name "Ashendon Lad" under which name he had run well at times in local steeple-

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chases. £45 was his price and a real topper he proved to be though possessing no mouth in particular and at first, until I got him suited with a bit, I was merely a passenger and a third-class one at that. I never knew "The Lad" refuse all the three seasons I had him; timber, water, flying fence, or double, it was all the same to him and he possessed a rare turn of speed in the field in addition. In the following spring I rode this horse in a steeplechase at Towcester; we finished fourth out of a field of eleven; the horse never made a mistake and I verily believe would have gone round again quite comfortably.

I finished the season on April 24, with one of those delightful woodland hunts on the Chiltern Hills with the South Berkshire, whose Master, Seymour Dubourg, was an adept at hunting a fox without any scent whatever. Total days this season forty-six; tosses only three.

"The Lad" and "Blarney" were my mounts for the season 1905–06, which, as far as I was concerned, began on September 11 and ended on April 18. I can find nothing worthy of record connected with this season which was a wonderfully open one; old "Blarney" was now twenty years old and "The Lad" was seldom really sound. I hunted on forty-nine days and the tally of falls only amounted to two, one for each horse.

Once again the same old nags came up for the following season, both very dotty, but as fond of the game as ever—indeed, I note that on December 21, when I had both horses out, I was "admirably carried by my two old nags" in a real good day

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with the S.O.H. On January 18, 1907, I find that "The Lad" gave me a "proper one" but on a later date he surpassed himself in a right good gallop over the cream of the South Oxfordshire Vale when hounds ran a nine-mile point and covered twelve miles, mostly at a capital pace. I recollect that at the end of this run the Master asked me how I proposed to get home and seemed greatly surprised when I replied that I was going to hack it; certainly the distance was not much more than eight miles, but "The Lad" was absolutely stone-cold. In these days of tar-mac I wouldn't have done the journey with a horse in that condition for a good deal of money.

On April 1, I had a day with the Berks and Bucks Stag-hounds, which met at Radnage (where Hanbury used to live in the good old days), to look for an outlying deer. Hounds were not long in finding the animal and there ensued a gruelling run through miles of beech woods until, having by good chance found my second horse, I gave it up. Fifty-one days and six falls form the record of this season. The old "Lad" was about "tuckered out" at the beginning of the next season and I sold him in October for £8 10s. This may seem to have been a heartless proceeding, but even that small sum was of some assistance in the usual chronic state of my finances.

The beginning of that season also saw the end of my time at Littlemore as Adjutant of the Oxford University Volunteers. It came as a severe shock to my system when on Friday, October 11, while hunting with the S.O.H., the

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Colonel (Fanshawe) informed me that I was to join the 52nd at Tidworth on the following Monday. I had hoped for a little grace, but the Colonel was inexorable, though he promised me a little leave later for the purpose of packing up. So it fell out that I found my lot cast in the Tidworth country and, with all due respect to the followers of the pack of that name, I did not fall in love with the country, in which there is very little to jump and what fences there were were all full of barbed wire. One day the Colonel mounted me on a young horse of his, a "by-blow" from an old mare which gave birth to the animal while on horse-line in South Africa. He was a nasty, three-cornered little brute, and I verily believe the Colonel kept the animal solely for the purpose of instruction of officers in equitation, for it was said that it had put every single young officer, and a senior officer as well (and that on parade, too), on the floor. The horse had a horrible habit of suddenly stopping without any previous warning, and his head, neck, and forearm would then appear to vanish into thin air, in consequence of which the unfortunate rider, finding nothing in front of him, would describe a parabola over the pommel of the saddle. Luckily I had been warned previously of this playful and disgusting trick, and on the occasion above mentioned I had got a very tight grip on the saddle so that when the vanishing head trick occurred, I not only remained in the plate but gave the young rogue the hiding of his life.

The Colonel and I used to get away occasionally

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for a hunt with the South Oxfordshire, the Master of that pack generally mounting me on some of the best of horses, but the journey there and back was a horrible affair, thanks to a shocking bad train service. On one occasion the nearest the Colonel could get to Tidworth was Swindon, from which he walked some fourteen miles, arriving at our lines some time before dawn. The fact of arriving at such an ungodly hour proved too tempting for the Commander, and so, after changing into uniform, he got hold of the Bugler on Guard and roused the Regiment, getting us all out on parade in double-quick time. My native modesty prevents my publishing all the entirely new swear words I invented on that occasion!

Long leave found me at the Depot, which I made my H.Q. for hunting. Old "Blarney" still carried on, and though I say it, who perhaps shouldn't, few could beat us over a country even now, especially when it came to a question of timber. A good old sporting farmer lent me a horse which pulled a bit too hard for him—the celebrated "Stringy." This horse's name was derived from an appalling string-halt which caused him at times to actually hit his own stomach with his off hind foot—a very unsightly performance which used to call forth much chaff, hunting farmers often asking me if I would lend them the horse for the purpose of treading in their beans, for when the foot *did* reach the ground it did so with such a resounding smack as to be audible for a considerable distance! Yet, oddly enough, "Stringy" was quite a comfortable hack, especially

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at a trot, though in these days of tar-mac'd roads, I doubt if the constant jar to the hind foot on striking the ground would have allowed this gallant horse to have lasted me for nearly three seasons. The horse had a history, though his age was lost in the mists of time; once upon a time he had cost 250 guineas and had been hunted in Leicestershire, but all I can say of him is that he was a magnificent performer and never once turned his head or gave me a fall.

Later in the season my good old farmer friend died, and "Stringy" was put up for sale with the rest of the stock. By the greatest good fortune during one of my days from Tidworth with the S.O.H. another hunting farmer told of this, and that as the old horse was all in the rough and looked wretched at the sale he had been bought by a horse-coper for £8. I at once asked my friend to offer this man a profit on his deal, and thus it was that I became the possessor of a most excellent hunter, at the price of £9 10s.!

One day during my long leave, Bartlett drove me in his car to the Remount Depot at Arborfield, where I looked over several horses selected for what were known as "ten-pounders" officers' chargers. I was greatly taken by a little four-year-old, and though the fact of his age and that he was by no means up to my weight might well have proved it a rash deal on my part, "Charles" became my charger and never for one moment did I regret it. Of course, there were certain "crabs" about the horse. In the first place, he was a shocking bad hack, and old Alf. Gould, the

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soldier-groom, who had a vocabulary all his own, used to say that "the 'orse doesn't exactly trot—he sort of 'fubbles' along." (It was the same good old soldier who described Sanderson's hunter as being "a 'cloggy' 'orse.") Again, little "Charles" was apt to be very nappy on the road when by himself, and frequently and for no apparent reason would turn it up all in a moment, many a hard tussle ensuing. Yet for all that the little horse was as bold as a lion and could jump like a flea; moreover he was quite a pal and gave no trouble whatever when carrying out his duties as a charger. I recollect crawling out of my bivouac one morning at Frensham and seeing Master "Charles" walking about in the band lines, being fed with bread by the band boys, for so long as my "thirty-bobber" "Molly" (of whom more anon) was out on trek as well, "Jeddah" Combes never troubled to picket "Charles," for the latter would never move far away from his inamorata. Often when I had been riding at the head of the column and the mounted officers got off to march on foot, I would give little "Charles" a pat behind and off he would trot, neighing at top of his voice, all the way down the column till he found "Jeddah" and "Molly" in the rear.

I saw quite the quickest thing I have ever seen with hounds this season when the Tidworth met at Amesbury, and Weatherby and I went out late in hopes of finding them. I was riding Frith's mare. We hit them off just as they were about to draw a covert called Fargo, close to Stonehenge, and

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finding a fox here, hounds simply raced over the open country for ten minutes, covering two and a half miles before pulling their fox down in the open. A member of the field took a bad toss over a rabbit hole just as this run commenced and Weatherby, like a good Samaritan, stopped to help. Fortunately for me, I did not see the accident and so was able to enjoy the brilliant dart, which I did to the full, for though my mount was by no means a slow one I had to ride her out all I knew to keep anywhere in touch with hounds which were beating horses all the way.

The end of the season was remarkable for the fact that we were stopped hunting on April 29, 1908, by snow, and my last day's hunting took place with the Tidworth in Savernake Forest on May 1. Fifty-four days and five tosses are recorded in my journal for this season.

"Blarney," now almost on his last legs, "Stringy," and "Charles" formed my stud for 1908–9, and in the earlier part of the season the Regiment moved from Tidworth to Shorncliffe. I see that in the last CHRONICLE, Richard Crosse expatiates on hunting from the last-named station, and certainly during my brief sojourn there I enjoyed some excellent sport. The East Kent country is not a first-class one, but the Master was—and no doubt is still—a real good sportsman, and what he didn't know about hunting a fox wasn't worth knowing. He had, too, a wonderful repertoire of swear words as well as a vein of sarcasm, which at times is apt to be more useful in the hunting-field than any amount of

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cursing. I recollect that on a certain occasion, the meet was within fairly easy reach of Folkestone, and, as generally happened on such days, a bevy of fair ladies (more or less) attended under the guidance of a riding-master. The M.F.H. had been hunting a fox for a long time on a most indifferent scent in one of the most appalling fastnesses of the country, when he emerged on to a ride, his face covered with blood by scratches from brambles and other undergrowth, and right into a riding-school party of young ladies he landed. "Oh, you women!" he roared, "What the h— is the good of a man trying to hunt hounds in this God-forsaken country when the whole pack of you *will* get together and chatter about nothing but *chiffong?*" I used to whip in to this hard-bitten gentleman on occasions, and remember one day when the covert (the original Pinch-me-Near Forest, I believe) was drawn, and after much trouble a fox was found. Of how many thousand acres this wood consisted goodness only knows, but after hours of slow hunting I heard hounds baying in part of it and found them marking to ground in an old quarry. By dint of much holloaing on my part I managed at last to get the Master to me, whereupon digging operations were at once inaugurated, and these at last being successful, I fondly imagined the fox would be given to hounds as a reward for their patient work all day. Not a bit of it. The Master gave orders for the unfortunate beast to be put in a sack, remarking at the same time, "He'll come in handy for next Wednesday!" when the Meet would be in the

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Ashford Vale, where unfortunately, since this was the best part of the country, foxes were few and far between.

The opening meet of the East Kent took place on November 2, at Sibton Park, where a huge crowd assembled, augmented by numerous charabancs from Folkestone and the neighbourhood. I don't know who our host and hostess were, but they dispensed hospitality with exemplary zeal, and at length the cavalcade moved off *magna comitante caterva* to draw Postling Wood. The number of Field-Masters was extraordinary, and for a long time after a find was proclaimed we were kept most religiously on a plain surrounded by wire, with only one possible exit through a narrow hunting gate. At last the signal to "Go!" was given and the scrimmage at the gate can be better imagined than described, but in the end all got a fairly equal chance for, after a preliminary ring round the plateau, hounds sunk the hill (a most unusual performance for a fox belonging to this part of the country!), the result being that we had a topping grind over one of the best of the Drag lines. I was on "Charles," with old "Blarney" as second horse, and the little chap carried me beautifully over a charming line till we reached Beachborough, after killing a fox on the way, and I changed horses. Subsequently there was no end of a row over this run, for a certain correspondent to a local paper pronounced the whole affair to have been a drag; the Master thereupon sent in his resignation and there was the deuce and all to pay. However, everything

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was smoothed over eventually and, drag or no drag, I for one thoroughly enjoyed the gallop.

I must recount the following episode, although I may render myself liable to an action for libel by so doing, but I trust my old friend, the Master, may never see it in print. It was the custom, and I believe still is, for the East Kent Hunt Ball to be held at the Metropole Hotel, Folkestone, and on the occasion of which I write, all had gone merry as a marriage bell up to an early hour the following morning. At about 4 a.m., when at last the Master (whose guest I was) announced his intention of going to bed, an unfortunate German waiter must needs show himself in the hall. This was enough for the M.F.H. Uttering view-holloas and other hunting cries (as they say in the papers) he, a noble Peer of the Realm and I at once gave chase, the last two making noises supposed to represent hounds running; and for some occult reason it was ordained that the Peer and I should only carry on the pursuit on our hands and knees. Urged on by the Master, who in the meanwhile had procured his horn from his bedroom, we pursued the wretched Hun all over the hotel, finally running him to ground in an attic of which he locked the door at the last gasp.

On the following morning, as was the annual custom, the East Kent Hounds met at the doors of the hotel, when all the rank and fashion of Folkestone attended, some on horses, some on foot, and many in motors. Never was stirrup-cup more welcome than to the three above-mentioned that morning, but at 11.45 we moved off to draw

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a covert on the outskirts of the town to which certain debased specimens of the vulpine tribe were wont to resort in search of refuse, for, truth to tell, the place was little more than a dump for most of the filth from Folkestone. I was acting as supernumerary second whipper-in, and when the Master had thrown hounds into covert and had followed them himself, I went in after him; but as soon as we got out of sight of the field, the former turned round in his saddle and said, "I don't know what the h— you're coming after me for, but *I'm* going to be sick!" And it was so!

The best hunt I had with the East Kent was on December 9, 1908, when the meet was at New Barn, Hastingleigh; fortunately I had two horses out, for hounds covered fully 17 miles in the course of a run before killing their fox, the second in the day, and the Master took hounds home at 1.30 p.m.

The Shorncliffe Drag was great fun, and parts of the country, especially in the Ashford Vale, were eminently suited for the pursuit of the red herring. McMicking of the Royal Scots was Master and a very hard man to beat, particularly on his "Grasshopper," when he always took a line of five-barred gates in preference to any other kind of obstacle. The Royal Scots left the station that trooping season, and at a subsequent meeting it was proposed and carried unanimously that I should be the future Master. Nothing would have pleased me more, but fortunately for my finances, a veto was put upon the proposal

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by the Colonel selecting me for the command of the Depot at Cowley Barracks. Here I put in the remainder of the season, mounted on "Blarney," "Stringy," and "Charles," with occasional mounts from the Master of the S.O.H. I find recorded in my Journal many a good hunt with the S.O.H., Bicester, Old Berkshire, and South Berkshire, the total amounting in the end to fifty-one days, in the course of which, for some inscrutable reason, I had only one fall and that was with old "Blarney." I finished the season on April 19 with the South Berks, when at the end of the day 18 miles lay between me and Cowley Barracks.

Yet all the time—and during the whole of my time in command of the Depot—I could never go hunting or shooting without the constant fear of some act of espionage in some shape or form, either from Southern Command, South Midland Division, War Office, or elsewhere. I find it recorded in my diary that I had seventeen inspections, mostly of the "surprise" order in twelve days! Happy Pony Morland, who occupied a similar position under gentlemen and sportsmen!

November 8, 1909, was destined to be the last day on which I was to ride my dear old "Blarney," and at the end of that month he went to the Kennels of the S.O.H., to meet with a merciful end within hearing of the pack he had so dearly loved to follow. "Stringy" and "Charles" formed my stud, the latter fast developing into a good hunter, who enjoyed the game to the full; "Sweeney" Scott also gave me a mount now and

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then on his two horses, both good ones to go. On November 29 we encountered the Baldon Brook at a fairly wide place and little "Charles," who never had any idea of refusing, jumped into the middle of it, with the result that I got wet through and, moreover, lost a rather nice cigar case. John Ballard got in alongside of me, and by the time he had got his horse out the grass on both sides of the brook was withered! On December 3 we had a rare bit of fun with the South Oxfordshire from Holton Stone-pits, when a fox which had been dug out was turned out of a bag on the grass and took a delightful line, hounds going at racing pace, little "Charles" carrying me so excellently that the Master, Sydney Fane, Michael Brooke, Weatherby and I had all the best of it till we reached the Waterperry Brook. The water was over the banks, but there was nothing for it but to have a go at it if one was to see hounds again. The Master led and fell, but was out on the far bank in less than no time; then Michael crammed his black horse at the water and got over (the only one who did so). Little "Charles" and I had the next turn and fell slap into the middle, but I fell more or less clear on the far bank and soon had the horse out again; John Ballard fell in, ditto Sweeney Scott, whose horse got out on one side and he on the other; the gallant little Evelegh on a hireling disappeared into the depths with a resounding splash, as also did "Barty" Price of the 7th Fusiliers. Altogether ten had a cut at the brook and *one* got over without a fall. Wild horses will not drag from me the

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name of the officer of the Regiment who went round, a gallant man to hounds and, I am happy to say, still very much alive and going strong. Later that day "Charles" gave me another fall by jumping short at a biggish fence, but no harm was done to either of us.

"Stringy" got laid up about now from a bad over-reach and so the little horse, though only five years old, had to do double tides. On one occasion when, having ridden "Charles" in a gruelling hunt on a Friday, I had to bring him out again on the following Monday, a rather amusing occurrence took place. Determined to give the horse an easy day, I turned out in "rat-catcher" and when hounds ran over the cream of the South Oxfordshire Vale, I took a back seat until we came to the Haseley Brook, which we got over successfully. A few fences farther on I observed a good old sporting parson on his hands and knees, and hastened to inquire if he were badly hurt. To my great relief the good old man replied that he had taken a toss and was not in the least damaged, but that he had come out with the contents of the offerings of the previous day in his pocket, meaning to bank them later in the day, and that the bag had burst by reason of his fall and the contents thereof were scattered to the winds. A countryman arriving at the time, I handed over both our horses to him and helped my old friend in his search, with the result that we collected finally 13s. 3d., mostly in coppers.

Early in 1910, thanks to brotherly assistance, I went to Leicester and bought a horse at Warner,

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Sheppard and Wade's, giving 120 guineas for him —the highest price I ever paid for a horse in my life. The animal in question was *not* a success; he was a very good-looking horse, six years old, 16·1 hands, by "Coldstream," and was one of a lot sent up as having been regularly hunted in Leicestershire, all the others fetching big prices. The first—and only—day I rode "Guardsman" was on January 10, 1910, when we had an excellent day with the S.O.H. and "Charles" carried me during the earlier part of it. After I had changed on to the new horse we had a topping gallop over the Vale but I noticed that "Guardsman" jumped his fences in a very sketchy manner, and in the end we came it properly over a fence with a big ditch on the landing side, the horse hardly rising an inch. Result, a most imperial crowner which kept me out of the saddle for a fortnight. Fortunately in buying this horse I had been dealing with a gentleman and a good sportsman, for on my reporting to the Auctioneers the accident which had befallen me, they put me in touch with the Vendor who was good enough to take the horse back at 100 guineas. I merely mention all this to show to young officers that it is not always the highest-priced horses that carry one best.

Very shortly afterwards I had a further example of the truth of this, for I bought from a local farmer a five-year old horse, standing 17 hands high, by "Medmenham," dam by "Ammonite," giving £100 for him. "Dashwood," as I called him, was another failure; an inveterate puller, he could jump anything he liked, but was a cur

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at heart and would try to cut his fences whenever he could. A rather amusing incident took place on January 24, when the S.O.H. were at Nuneham. It was the hobby of the then owner to have all kinds of strange animals of foreign origin running about in the park, and on this occasion hounds were running a fox very hard when an unfortunate *rhea* sprang out of the wood just in front of them, and they killed it handsomely in the open.

Forty-four days and six tosses were the results of this season, which was about the wettest on record.

Still at the Depot, though sorely harassed by multitudinous inspecting officers and surprise visits, I started the following season with "Dashwood," "Stringy," and "Charles," hunting mostly with the S.O.H. with occasional visits to the Bicester, Old Berkshire and Heythrop. Sport was good all round and the horses came their turn regularly till February 20, 1911, when I had "Dashwood" out as first horse and "Stringy" as second. The S.O.H. were at Cutt Mill that day, and after some good fun in the morning I changed on to the old horse. Hounds ran well in the evening all over the cream of the Vale and never did "Stringy" carry me more perfectly; three times we had to jump the Haseley Brook (once at a very wide place) and each time my good old horse and I had it first of the lot. Towards the end of the day I felt the horse failing somehow, so gave it up and started for home, some eight miles away. The farther we went the worse did the old chap get, and in the end I had to dismount and lead him for

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a mile or so till we reached Horspath, and there I managed to get him into a cart stable. A cow-doctor gave him a warm drink and later, as the horse seemed a bit better, he and I started to lead him to the Depot and eventually got him there, but it was evident that he was seriously amiss. The Vet. was sent for and did what he could, but at 2 o'clock in the morning my faithful "Bill" woke me up and, crying hard, told me the old horse had gone. On the following Sunday I walked with a friend over a good deal of the ground crossed that day and had a look at the place where we jumped the Haseley Brook the last time in the day. By the hoof-marks on the take-off and landing sides we estimated that old "Stringy" had cleared a good 18 feet of water and had had a good foot to spare on the far side.

I ran "Dashwood" in the Regimental Race at the S.O.H. Point-to-Point meeting on March 16, with John Ballard up, but the horse broke a blood-vessel when about half-way round and so was an "also ran." The season ended for me on April 16, after I had put in fifty-four days and taken four tosses. After an unsuccessful attempt to sell "Dashwood" at Tattersall's during the summer, I got rid of him eventually at Leicester in September for 36 guineas—rather a come down from the price I paid for him originally!

Still at the Depot for the greater part of the following season, little "Charles" formed my entire stud until, thanks to a good friend in the 19th Hussars, I became the temporary possessor of "Molly," a "thirty-bobber" from the 3rd D.G.'s.

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The mare knew very little of the game at first, but, later on, gave me many a good ride, her only "crab" being her almost unconquerable aversion to water. In spite of the mania for inspections which prevailed in those times, John Ballard, Michael Brooke, Sweeney and I managed to put in a good lot of hunting, but it was a bad-scenting season and we had few really good days. In January 1912, I took up my duties as Second-in-Command of the 52nd at Aldershot, but left my two horses at the Depot, and by dint of getting up in the middle of the night (more or less) managed to get a hunt now and then with the S.O.H. On April 13, I rode "Molly" in the Regimental Point-to-Point, more *pour encourager les autres* than for any other purpose; there were twelve starters and I managed to get home fifth after the mare had fallen, as I expected, at the Waterperry Brook. Only thirty-five days fell to my lot this season, and the number of falls totalled two.

Taking first leave in the following season I made my headquarters at the Depot with "Charles" and "Molly" to carry me. An instance of the sagacity of the horse in general, and of "Charles" in particular, seems worth recording. The S.O.H. had met in their delectable portion of the Aylesbury Vale and were soon away with a fox over a charming line of country. A fairly high blackthorn fence with the inevitable ditch on the far side came in our way soon after the start, and I sent "Charles" at it as hard as we could go, only myself and a lady from Maidenhead taking it on. My little horse jumped the fence beautifully but landed so

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abruptly on the far side as to send me over his head, and on getting up I found that his chest was up against a strand of barbed wire which stood well away from the fence itself, and there he was, poised like a goat between the wire and the deep ditch, until I could cut the wire with my nippers and release him. I should add that the lady's horse cleared the wire, with the exception of its hind legs, which were very badly torn about.

From Aldershot we managed to hunt occasionally in Oxfordshire and, when this was impossible, with the H.H. or Vine. I am bound to say I did *not* care for the first-named country, which is mostly plough, and nearly every fence was full of wire; the Vine country is largely composed of woodlands, but there was a lot of fun to be got out of it, and the "field" were always most kind and hospitable. Forty-three days and five falls formed the total for 1912–13.

I rode "Charles" in the Regimental Point-to-Point in the Vale of Aylesbury on April 12, and though the little horse carried me admirably, he was, of course, beaten for pace, though by no means the last to finish out of eleven starters.

By virtue of having been able to keep the horse for six years, "Charles" became my own property, and I started with him and "Molly" on the season 1913–14, the last season, alas! that I was to enjoy for a very long time. First leave was spent by me in Oxfordshire, and I find recorded a wonderful day with the S.O.H. on December 3, when I rode "Charles" and hounds ran a point of nine and a-half miles nearly to Leighton Buzzard

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in the Whaddon Chase country. The little horse and I had a road journey of thirteen miles before I could find a train and could box him for the rest of the way; hounds had nearly thirty miles to cover before they reached their benches. I got home, doing the last twelve miles by car, at 9.30 p.m. Yet "Charles" came out again on the 12th, when I travelled some 350 miles to covert, having come up from Cornwall by night, getting down to Oxford by a 6.15 a.m. workmen's train from Paddington.

From Aldershot I got several days in Oxfordshire, having left "Charles" at the Depot in the charge of Alf. Gould, and "Molly" used to come out for days with the H.H. or Vine. I finished the season on April 7, after thirty-six days and only two falls. On April 16, 1914, I rode "Charles" in the Regimental Point-to-Point at Waterperry in the S.O.H. country, mounting Reggie Owen on "Molly." There were eight starters besides ourselves—Bayley, Brooke-Popham, Ponsonby, Guy Blewitt, Crosse, Brett, Pepys, and Marshall, and from the very commencement "grief" was prevalent. At the first fence Pepys' horse ran out and brought down Bayley and Marshall, while Ponsonby's and Blewitt's horses refused practically every fence all the way. I remember dear old P. shouting to me, "Come on, Ruck, for heaven's sake give us a lead!" Of course little "Charles" and I acted as whippers-in to the whole pack, but when we reached the Waterperry Brook a scene of dreadful confusion confronted us, refusing horses (including my "Molly") on all sides, and the

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brook itself full of struggling men and horses. It transpired later that practically all the trouble was caused by a fool of a press photographer who had placed himself and his camera bang in the fairway on the landing side, thereby baulking the horses badly. Grasping the situation I sent my horse at the water for all we were worth and got over well, very nearly jumping on the photographer to whom I shouted *en passant*, "I wish to blazes I'd broken your —— neck!" for which I was taken to task considerably, later on, by some of the lady spectators. Meanwhile, Brookham and Bayley had gone on miles ahead, leaving me to accomplish the rest of the journey all by myself, to finish a very bad third; but, as neither first nor second were serving with the Regiment at the time, the race was awarded to me.

And now I have finished—at last! "Molly" was called up on mobilization and what her fate was in the war I have never been able to discover. I sent "Charles" to my brother's place in Oxfordshire, and not long after he was found in his box, cast and with his neck broken—a very sad end to the career of as brave a little horse as ever looked through a bridle.

For those—probably few in number—who may have waded through this article, perhaps some statistics may be interesting. From 1889 to 1914 the total amount paid by me for horses came to £712 15s.; against this we have sales and swaps to the amount of £445 16s., leaving a balance Dr. in the price of horse-flesh of £266 19s., not a dear price, I venture to say, for all the fun I enjoyed

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during those many years. In that period I hunted on 901 days, saw 707 foxes killed, and took 82 falls. I am thankful to say that I can still hunt (indeed 1922 constituted a record in the number of days I was out, viz., 74), and though increasing years and adipose tissue may prevent my riding as "level with the foremost dog" as was wont to be the case, I can still see a lot of the fun, and at times summon up my courage sufficiently to jump a fence. Falls are less frequent, which is perhaps just as well, for, lacking the elasticity of youth, I find the ground is apt to hit one a great deal harder than used to be the case.

In conclusion, let me say that the above has been written in no spirit of boasting, but merely for two reasons: the first being that it has been a real labour of love to recall the good old days; and the second to try to instil into the minds of the young officers of the present day that there is no sport like fox-hunting, that the pursuit of the sport need not necessarily entail a vast expenditure of cash, and that the whole business is better fun than careering about the country on a motor-bicycle, even with a "bird" on the pillion—an offence which I trust finds no favour among subalterns of the present day.

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

It will be a matter of regret to readers of the Chronicle that Colonel J. F. C. Fuller has found that he can no longer spare the time necessary for carrying out the duties of Editor, and that with the 1924 Volume his Editorship has ceased. To follow Colonel Mockler-Ferryman was in itself no easy task, and when Colonel Fuller took over in 1921 he had other difficulties to contend with in reorganizing the Chronicle in its peace time form at a time when many changes were taking place, and when the expenses of reproduction had very much increased.

These difficulties were surmounted, and Colonel Fuller can look back on a successful period of office of four years during which he has earned the gratitude of his readers.

The Editorship has been taken over by Captain H. Birch-Reynardson.

Lieut. W. T. Yeoman received the Award of "Mention" for his services as Railway Transport Officer in the Waziristan Campaign, April 21, 1923, to March 31, 1924. (Commander-in-Chief in India's Dispatches, dated June 11, 1924.)

At the Anniversary General Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held last June, the Founder's Medal was awarded to Brig.-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce, C.B., M.V.O., for "his

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lifelong geographical work in the exploration of the Himalaya, culminating in his leadership of the Mount Everest expeditions of 1923 and 1924." During the same month the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.Sc.

Colonel J. F. C. Fuller, D.S.O., on completion of the period of his employment at the Staff College, Camberley, has been selected as Military Assistant to General Sir G. F. Milne, the newly appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

During 1925 Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. published two books by Colonel Fuller: "Sir John Moore's System of Training," and "British Light Infantry in the Eighteenth Century." The latter forms an introduction to the former volume.

Lieut.-Colonel B. C. T. Paget has been selected as an Instructor at the Staff College, Camberley.

The following has been received from the Historical Section (Military Branch) Committee of Imperial Defence :—

"Will you kindly convey to your Committee our great appreciation of their gift to this Section of the War Volumes of the CHRONICLE. The Volumes will be preserved in our library here.

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) E. A. DIXON."

Lieut. J. L. Stebbing qualified as a First Class Interpreter in German at the examination held in June, 1925.

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At the Annual Dinner of the Artists' Rifles, held in London, on October 23, 1925, a number of officers, late of the 52nd and formerly of the Artists' Rifles, once again very kindly entertained some officers of the Regiment, with whom they had served in the late War, at a Regimental table, at which the following sat down :—

Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Baines.
Major C. B. Baker.
Mr. E. K. Blyth.
Captain P. Booth.
Mr. T. A. Coffin.
Mr. Cowell.
Mr. F. H. Cowell.
Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Crosse.
Captain V. C. Martin.
Captain R. T. Robins.
Captain E. H. Whitfeld.

The performances of two horses, owned by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. W. Foljambe, D.S.O., at Point-to-Point meetings in 1925 are worthy of record in the CHRONICLE.

1. Lady Biddy, 7 years, by Irishman out of Lady Sarah, after being hunted by Mrs. Foljambe up to the 12th March, won on the 26th March the Belvoir Light-Weight Point-to-Point by three fields from the second horse, Mike V, who later won the Pytchley Open Race.

At the Melton Hunt Steeplechases she won the Ladies' Purse. On Easter Monday she gave her owner, who had ridden her in the previous races, a very bad fall at Wetherby. Two days later,

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ridden by Mr. H. G. Bellamy, she won a Maiden Steeplechase at Rothbury, and on the 20th April, ridden by Captain Laye, the Midland Hunters' Steeplechase at Loughborough. In her last race this season, on the 13th May, at Uttoxeter, when running against all the best horses of that class (hunters) she was beaten four lengths from the winner Far Flight.

2. Bombaria, 12 years, after being regularly hunted till the beginning of March, won in a trot the Leicestershire Hunt Steeplechase, owner up, at Melton on the 2nd April. This mare was bought after a selling race at Salisbury as a two-year-old when Colonel Foljambe was training with the 6th Battalion, at Lark Hill, in 1915.

Marriages.

Clayton—Ames.—On the 5th February at St. James's, Bourton, Shrivenham, by the Right Revd. the Bishop of Kingston, assisted by the Revd. T. Knowles, Vicar of Bourton, and the Revd. E. F. Hill, Vicar of Shrivenham, Colonel Edward Robert Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O. (late Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry) to Elsie Margaret, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Ames, of Bourton, Shrivenham.

Childers—Chapman.—On the 9th March, at St. Bartholomew's, Gray's Inn Road, Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Childers (late Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry) to Ida Assheton, daughter of the late F. R. Chapman, M.D., and Mrs. Chapman.

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Dunbar Kilburn—Freestun.—On the 23rd July, at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, by the Dean of Christ Church, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Clarke, of Highfield, Oxford, James Edward Dunbar Kilburn, 52nd Light Infantry, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar Kilburn, of Cray, Henley-on-Thames, to Mary Eleanor Freestun, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Freestun, C.M.G., D.S.O., 52nd Light Infantry, and Mrs. Freestun.

Frith—Gardner.—On the 3rd November at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. Herbert C. Frith (brother of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Gough, Colonel C. H. Frith, C.B.E., formerly 52nd Light Infantry, to Dorothy, widow of Captain George Gardner, 21st Lancers (Adjutant, Bucks Yeomanry) and daughter of the late Major Lyon Campbell, 74th Highlanders.

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OBITUARY, 1925.

COLONEL J. BLYTH, C.B.E., was killed in a motor accident at Aylesbury on the 9th July, 1925.

Colonel BLYTH, born on the 27th May, 1869, and educated at Eton, joined the 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry (then the Oxfordshire Militia) in 1899. He remained with it till the formation of the Special Reserve, when he transferred to the 3rd Battalion. He was appointed second in command of the 3rd Battalion in 1912 and succeeded to the command in 1917. He continued in command throughout the War, retiring in May, 1919, when he went to live at Iver Grove, Iver, Bucks.

The command of a Special Reserve Battalion during the War, which at times had a strength of some 2,500 men, was no light task, but Colonel Blyth carried out his duties with consummate tact and zeal. He was beloved by all ranks and was known to everyone in the Battalion as a true friend. After giving up command Colonel Blyth interested himself very largely in county affairs, especially with regard to assisting ex-service men. He contested Barnsley in one of the elections as Conservative candidate but was not successful.

Lieut.-Colonel LINDSAY JAMES CARTER, D.S.O., died at Kempsey, Worcestershire on September 16, 1925.

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LT.-COL. J. BLYTH, C.B.E.

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Born on the 2nd August, 1872, the eldest son of Colonel J. Colebrooke Carter, late 43rd Light Infantry, he was educated at Wellington College and passed through Sandhurst into the Army, being gazetted to the Regiment in January, 1893. He joined the 52nd at Bareilly in that year and served with them in the Indian Frontier operations in 1897–98. Here in a fight in the Khyber Pass on December 30, 1897, he showed himself a fine soldier, full of energy and quite fearless. He carried a wounded man away on his back under a hot fire from the best shots in the world. The man was killed while he was being carried, but with no injury to Carter except to throw him to the ground.

Promoted Captain in 1900 he continued to serve with the 52nd till their return to England in 1903. From 1904 to 1907 he was Adjutant of the 3rd York and Lancaster (Militia) at Pontefract. In January 1908, he married Dorothy Millicent, daughter of the late Major Fowler, Wiltshire Regiment.

Returning to Regimental duty he was with the 52nd in 1908 and went out to the 43rd in Burma in February 1909. In 1913 he was promoted Major. At the outbreak of the Great War he was with the 43rd in India and went with them to Mesopotamia in November, 1914, but was invalided to India in May, 1915. Returning to Mesopotamia in January, 1916, he was given command of a Provisional Battalion made up of drafts that had come out for the 43rd, who were then shut up in Kut. His first serious action with

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this Battalion was the attack on the Sannaiyat position on April 6, 1916. It had been intended to assault at dawn, but the troops had been delayed in a long night march and the advance had to be made over quite open ground in broad daylight. The 13 officers of the Battalion were all killed or wounded, while out of 266 men only 45 came through the action unhit. Carter himself was severely wounded in the arm. He received the D.S.O., and, what probably pleased him more, a letter of thanks from General Kemball for the gallantry and tenacity shown by the Battalion which the General described as "a credit to your fine Regiment."

Carter's last war service was as second in command of the 43rd in the campaign in North Russia, May to September, 1919. He retired in January, 1920, after 27 years' service.

Perhaps the fine courage that he possessed was never more conspicuously shown than in the last year of his life. Incurably ill and often in great pain he never gave in, went on riding as long as he was able to sit on a horse and kept cheerful to the end.

Major FRANCIS JOSEPH SCOTT-MURRAY died in London on the 14th February. He was the eldest son of the late C. A. Scott Murray, of Hambleden, Bucks. Gazetted 2nd Lieut. from the 3rd Battalion (Royal Bucks Militia) on the 4th April, 1900, he joined the 1st Battalion, then on active service in South Africa, the following July and

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served most of the time with the M.I. Company. On the 19th December, 1902, he resigned his commission.

Major PHILIP THOMAS GODSAL, of Iscoyd Park, Whitchurch, Shropshire, died at his home after a short illness on April 28 last.

Major Godsal was educated at Eton, and on leaving joined the 52nd at Malta on June 19, 1869. While at Malta he drew the skeleton on the guard room, which is still shown to visitors, and also was the first to preserve the pictures there which had been drawn by officers on guard. He served with the 52nd till he was appointed to the Adjutancy of the Eton College Rifle Volunteers (now O.T.C.) in 1881 and he held this appointment till 1898.

He was a very well-known rifle shot in the old Wimbledon days, taking part in many important matches. He was a member of the team that went to Creedmore in America in 1882. He was the inventor of a rifle action which he first brought out when the authorities were looking for a small bore magazine rifle to take the place of the Martini and which he developed and improved considerably in later years.

Major Godsal took great interest in archæology, especially in the period about which so little is known during which the Anglo-Saxons' invasions and conquest of these islands took place. Some twelve years ago he published his theories of the invasion in a book called "The Storming of London and the Thames Valley Campaign." Though at

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first it met with a good deal of opposition it is believed that its main principles are now generally accepted. Later he published "The Conquests of Ceawlin," and some other smaller works dealing with the later periods of the Conquest.

Colonel WILLIAM TERRY died suddenly in London on the 8th May. He served in the Royal Bucks Militia from 1884 until its disbandment in 1908, during the last five years of which he was in command.

Second Lieut. DESMOND MANSFIELD O'CONNOR died at Razmak, Waziristan on September 2, from the effects of an accidental gunshot wound.

The eldest son of Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor of Findon, Worthing, he joined the 43rd from R.M.C. in October, 1923. Early in the following year he was posted to the 52nd, joining the Regiment at Rawal Pindi.

Mr. HECTOR EDMOND MONRO, late 52nd Light Infantry, who died suddenly out hunting on the 21st September, 1925, aged 70, was the eldest son of Mr. H. Monro, D.L., J.P., of Edmondsham, Dorset. He was educated at Harrow and joined the 52nd in 1874, retiring in 1881. He was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Dorset, High Sheriff in 1910, and for many years Secretary of the Blackmore Vale Hunt. He succeeded to the Edmondsham Estate on the death of his father in 1902 and took a prominent part in local affairs. He married in 1883, Geraldine, daughter of the late Mr. R. Fort, M.P., of Read Hall,

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Lancashire, and leaves with two daughters a son, Lieut.-Commander H. E. Monro, R.N.

Colonel CHARLES HERBERT RICHARDS died at Dolgelly, N. Wales, on the 21st September. He joined as 2nd Lieut. from the Militia on June 2, 1894, being promoted Lieutenant on June 18, 1897. In September, 1898, he was placed on half-pay. Joining the Army Pay Department in April 1900, he was promoted Captain the same month, Major in October, 1911, Lieut.-Colonel in October, 1916, and Brevet-Colonel in January, 1919. He retired from the Army in 1921.

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INDEX.

Addington, R. N., 31.
Alston-Roberts-West, M.M., 35, 45.
Ames, W. A. R., 47, 52, 53, 72.
Amherst, Hon. H. W., 37, 39.
Artists' Rifles, 229.
Athletics, 80.
Atkins, J., 33.

Baddeley, E. L. O., 28.
Bailie, C. W. H., 37, 39.
Baines, C. S., 72, 229.
Baker, C. B., 229.
Ballard, J. A., 31, 217.
Band, 43, 44.
Barnard, W. L., 47, 66, 72.
Bartlett, A. J. N., 31, 72.
Bayley, A. G., 37, 43, 46, 197, 203, 225.
Bayley, K., 47, 49.
Beckett, G. J., 33.
Bennett, A., 33.
Benson, C. B., 31.
Bernard, F. T. H., 72.
Bernard, Hon. C. B. A., 37, 39, 81, 82.
Birch-Reynardson, H. T., 28, 34, 35, 72, 227.
Blewitt, G., 31, 72.
Blyth, E. K., 31, 72, 229.
Blyth, J., 34, 232.
Booth, P., 47, 49, 72, 229.
Boulcott, B., 38.
Bourke, U. J. D., 30, 72.
Bower, E. T. C., 72.
Boxing, 107.
Boyle, C. R. C., 31.
Branson, C. W. P., 34, 37, 39, 45.
Brett, R. J., 28, 72.
Brooke, N. P., 32.
Brooke-Popham, H. R. M., 30, 72, 202, 225.
Brown, G. H., 34.
Bruce, Hon. C. G., 227.
Burney, H., 190.
Burt-Smith, B., 28, 37, 39.

Cardy, A. G., 32.
Carrington, Lord, 186.
Carter, L. J., 232.
Cassidy, J. M., 33.
Caulfeild-Stoker, T. G. C., 29.
Chakrata, 64.
Childers, E. M., 230.
Chippindale, F. W. C., 72.
Clare, F., 48.
Clark, P. T., 72.
Clarke, N. G., 29.
Clarke, W. G., 28, 47.
Clayton, E. R., 29, 72, 230.
Clegg, W. E., 33.
Clifton, C., 35.
Coad, R. H., 28, 36, 47, 49, 57, 59.
Cobb, C. H., 190, 197.
Coffin, T. A., 229.
Coleman, W. H. J., 31.
Collins, R. W. G., 33.
Colvill, D. C., 35, 37, 39.
Conant, R. T., 47, 49, 58.
Cook, W. E., 67.
Cooke, R. H., 37, 39.

Digitized by Google

Cottage Homes, 126.
Cowan, J. L., 33.
Cowell, F. H., 229.
Crawford, C. B., 47, 49, 58.
Cricket, 87.
Crosfield, L. M., 33.
Cross-country Running, 83.
Crosse, R. B., 31, 164, 229.
Croxall, A., 32.
Cumberlege, G. F. J., 33.
Cuthbert, C. H., 33.

Dalzell, Hon. A. E., 72.
D'Arcy, G. C. W., 32.
Davidson, M. C., 33.
Davies, H. R., 30, 72.
Davy, J. W. D., 72.
Dawson, H. and C., 164.
Dent, L. M. E., 31.
Depot Dance, 119.
Doyne, R. H., 37, 66, 72.

Eagle, H. S., 47, 49, 61, 63.
Eden, A. J. F., 30, 72, 190.
Eyston, C. J., 35, 37, 39.

Fanshawe, Sir R., 30, 203, 207.
Feilden, R. M., 32.
Field, G., 32.
Foljambe, Hon. G. W. F. S., 31, 157, 229.
Football, 99.
Forse, J. F., 33.
Freestun, W. H. M., 47, 51, 55, 61, 84.
Frith, C. H., 30, 72, 210, 231.
Fullbrook-Leggatt, L. E. W. O., 33.
Fuller, J. F. C., 29, 227, 228.

Game-book, Officers, 2nd Bn. 121.
Giles, G., 48.
Giles, L. W., 47, 49, 72.
Godsal, P. T., 235.
Golf, 105.
Gossage, S. M., 32.
Graham, J. P. A. G., 37, 39, 45, 72, 81, 82, 84.
Green Wilkinson, Sir F., 175.

Hamilton, A. B., 37, 39.
Hanbury-Williams, Sir J., 30, 41, 72, 190.
Harman, R. M., 33.
Hartland-Rowe, R. C., 31, 34.
Haymen, D. E., 31.
Heatly, J., 33.
Henley, C. F., 32, 72.
Higgins, C. G., 30.
Hockey, 101.
Holland, F. C., 72.
Holt, F. V., 30, 72.
Horan, F. T., 36, 59, 60.
Horan, K., 36, 60.
Horley, C. R., 28, 35, 47, 49, 63.
Hotine, H., 48.
Huggard, G. C., 31, 35.
Hughes, G. C., 47, 49, 85.
Hunting, 114.

Isaac, A. H., 33.

Jarvis, J. B., 37, 39, 41, 45.

Digitized by Google

Jefferson, K. S., 28, 35, 72, 82.
Jourdain, F. W. S., 29.

Kelly, G. F., 33.
Keyworth, R. D., 72.
Kilburn, J. E. D., 47, 66, 73, 231.

Ladakh, 177.
Last, M. H. S., 37, 39.
Lee, E. D., 189.
Leidenhausen, 43, 80.
Letters, Two old, 193.
Longford, Lord, 198, 199.
Loverock, R. C., 32.
Luard, R. C., 73.

Manning, D. E. B., 33.
Manœuvres, India, 141.
Marriott-Dodington, W., 30.
Martin, V. C., 229.
Martyr, A., 32.
Mason, A. E., 38, 45.
McEnroy, P., 33.
McEvoy, E., 33.
Meade, J. W., 37, 66, 73.
Merrie, D. B., 33.
Metcalfe, P. F., 47, 49.
Militia and Vol. Bns., 182.
Milne, F. D. R., 31.
Monro, H. E., 236.
Moody, C., 38.
Moore, Sir J., 194, 195.
Morland, W. E. T., 32, 203, 216.
Mundey, S. C. B., 31.
Muriel, L. F., 32.
Murray, C. H., 33.
Murray, J. B., 33.

Napier, G. F. S., 73.
Naylor, G., 28.
Neville, C., 48.
Newton-King, D. S., 28, 34, 41.
Nisbet, H. C., 32.
Northam, N. F., 31.
Nurdin, 53, 54.

O'Connor, D. M., 47, 49, 58, 236.
Old Comrades' Assoc., 129.
Owen, R. C. R., 73.

Packe, E. A., 37, 39, 73.
Paget, B. C. T., 35, 42, 43, 45, 228.
Paris, A. C. M., 28.
Parks, M. F. M., 29.
Paske, G. F., 73.
Pendavis, H. V., 30.
Pennell, R., 29.
Plaistowe, F. H., 32.
Plowden, G. F., 47, 49, 56, 64.
Pollock, J. A., 32.
Pope-Hennessy, L. H. R., 29.
Portal, G. L., 35, 73.
Powell, F., 190.
Powell, J. J., 28, 37, 39, 42, 73.
Pratt, W. C., 188.

Randall, L. R., 37, 39.
Rawalpindi, 51, 61.
Razmak, 51, 52, 62.
Reddy, T. H., 33.
Regimental Association, 124.

Digitized by Google

Regimental Club, 127.
Regimental Committee, 122.
Regimental Cricket Week, 92.
Regimental History, 130.
Regimental Journal, 132.
Regimental Race, 110.
Regimental War Memorial Upkeep Fund, 128.
Richards, C. H., 237.
Richards, E. C., 34, 47, 49, 52, 58.
Rifle Meeting, Regimental, 76.
Robbins, R. T., 229.
Roberts, F. M., 66.
Ruck-Keene, H. L., 73, 197.

Sanderson, A. E., 37, 66, 73.
Scott, L. F., 73.
Scott-Murray, F. J., 234.
Sewell, D. A. D., 32.
Shaw, J. W., 31, 34.
Sheppard, C. H., 32.
Showers, L. J. G., 48.
Signallers, 78.
Simmons, E. C., 33.
Slade-Baker, J. B., 29.
Slattery, S. C. P., 37, 39.
Slessor, A. B., 37, 39.
Smith, E., 38.
Smith, E. A., 47, 49, 58.
Smith, E. J., 48.
Smyth, H. E. F., 38, 73.
Southey, J. A., 31.
Stapleton, F. H., 29, 73, 197.
Stebbing, J. L., 28, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 228.
Stephens, M. T., 47, 49, 63.
Stephens, R., 31, 73.
Stevens, C. G. B., 34, 37, 39.
Strachan, 197.
Sturges, O. H. M., 31.
Sullivan, G. A., 31.
Sumption, F., 33.

Tatton, R. H. G., 73.
Team Race, 112.
Tennis, 106.
Terry, W., 190, 236.
Terry, W. E. C., 31.
Theobalds, J. A. ,47, 49, 58, 73.
Thorne, A. C. D., 29.
Thorne, J., 47, 66, 73.
Tipping, F. W., 33.
Titherington, G. W., 28, 73.
Tolson, W. G., 47, 49, 55.
Torchlight Tattoo, Depot, 152.
Toye, A. M., 28, 36, 41, 43, 45, 76.
Training and Manœuvres, Rhine, 135.
Tunnard, L., 47, 60, 73.
Tyrwhitt-Drake, T., 29.

Usher, E., 38.

Vernon, H., 28.
Veteran, A, of the 52nd, 173.
Vigars, E. H., 33.

Wahn, 43, 80.
Ward, C. L. C., 34, 52, 53, 85.
Ward, L. E. S., 32.
Waterloo Day, 13, 26, 85.

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Watt, R. E., 73.
Weapon Training, 74.
Weatherby, J. T., 31, 210, 217.
Whinney, H. F., 44, 45.
Whitehead, P. H. R., 31.
Whitfeld, E. H., 28, 73, 166, 229.
Whittall, G. E., 28, 47, 49, 55, 61, 63.
Whitton, G. E., 38.
Wiesbaden, 45.
Winsloe, R. D., 32, 34, 52, 73.
Withington, T. E., 47, 49, 58.
Wood, H. L., 32.
Wooding, W. W., 32.
Woods, H. J., 32.
Wootten, K. S., 47, 49.
Wright, J. W., 33.
Wykeham, G. C. H., 47, 49.
Wyld, J. W. G., 32.

Yeoman, W. T., 47, 49, 59, 227.
Younghusband, L., 48.

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